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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

The Sick Prince.

ALL HOPES GIVEN UP.

No Change in Symptoms.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SICK PRINCE.

LONDON, December 11, 2 P. M.—A dispatch bearer who left Sandringham at 12:30 P. M. told outsiders that he did not hope to find the Prince alive when he returned, and that the members of the royal family had given up all hopes of his recovery. The only special bulletins of the condition of the Prince issued to-day are the following:

SANDRINGHAM, December 11, 8 A. M.—The Prince passed a restless night. There has been a further recurrence of graver symptoms. His state continues precarious.

12 M.—The Prince is in the same precarious condition. His symptoms are unaltered since the last bulletin was read.

LONDON, December 11, 2 P. M.—The telegraph line to Sandringham has been closed to the general public, because the wire was burthened with messages to the Queen from charlatans, quacks and officious persons tendering medical advice.

The death of the Prince of Wales is momentarily expected. The Royal family and others have given up all hopes of his recovery.

3. P. M.—An unofficial telegram, dated Sandringham, 1 P. M., says it is evident, from the distress which prevails there, that the last hours of the Prince are approaching. The whole household has been thrown into the deepest gloom by the words of a special messenger who left the sick chamber shortly after noon with dispatches for London. He declared unreservedly that he did not expect to find his Royal Highness living when he returned. It is evident that all hope is abandoned.

Prayers for the recovery of the Prince were offered yesterday in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, Jewish synagogues and Dissenting chapels. A profound wide-spread feeling of grief and uneasiness exists. Business is almost wholly suspended throughout the country. The morning and evening papers issue extra editions every hour. The official bulletins are surrounded by crowds of silent people.

It is reported that with one exception the Prince has been unconscious since the first of the month.

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 11, 10 P. M.—The Prince of Wales has not slept during the evening, but his general state continues unchanged.

6 P. M.—The following is the latest official dispatch:

SANDRINGHAM, December 11, 5 P. M.—The Prince was very restless during the afternoon, but his exhaustion is not increasing.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

LONDON, December 11.—The strike of telegraph operators continues, greatly to the embarrassment of the public. At the present juncture the wires are crowded with messages. Serious delays are expected in both the public and private service.

ARRIVED.

The steamships Dacian and Virginia arrived out.

MEXICO.

SURRENDER OF SALTILLO.

NEW YORK, December 11.—A special from Matamoras, Mexico, says that the unconditional surrender of Saltillo, with all the Government troops, arms and ammunition, has been announced by General Trevino, commander of the revolutionists, while another rebel leader, General Quevango, is marching on Mier and constantly adding to his strength without any opposition from the forces of Juarez Cortina has arrived at Matamoras with one hundred men. His arrival created apprehensions of fear.

SPAIN.

GRANT'S MESSAGE AT MADRID.

NEW YORK, December 11.—A special dispatch from London says that tremendous excitement prevailed in Madrid upon the receipt of President Grant's message relating to the Cuban difficulties. The Government has resolved to maintain a firm attitude, and reinforcements of four thousand men, two additional Generals, and four iron clads will be immediately despatched to Cuba.

CANADA.

DUTY ON COAL.

HALIFAX, N. S., December 11.—Officers of the Nova Scotia coal mines are much pleased with Secretary Boutwell's recommendation to reduce the duty on coal to fifty cents per ton. They have hopes that Congress will go further and make coal free.

INDIA.

CHOLERA.

LONDON, December 11.—A dispatch from Bombay states that the cholera is raging with great fatality among the natives of Lucknow and vicinity.

SWITZERLAND.

CIVIL MARRIAGES.

BERNE, December 11.—The Federal Assembly passed a bill legalizing civil marriages.

GERMANY.

PEACE CONVENTION SIGNED.

FRANKFORT, December 11.—The Plenipotentiaries of France and Germany signed the additional peace convention to-day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 11, 1871.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

The Internationals who were arrested yesterday for acting as leaders of the prohibited procession came before Justice Hawley this morning. They were promptly discharged. A large crowd was present in the court room. The red flag taken from the prisoners was returned.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

At the anniversary meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions last evening, Dr. Haight announced that the meeting would be considered as for the special benefit of the Indian Mission. Rev. Hinman detailed his fourteen years' missionary experience among the Dakota Indians, and made a plea for the theory of Christianity as the best means to civilize the red man, and asked for money to aid in the work. The Bishop of Oregon spoke of his missionary labors among the Chinese. Addresses were also delivered by Bishops Tuttle, of Montana, and Clarkson, of the Nebraska and Dakota Missions.

CATHOLIC UNION.

A new organization, called the Catholic Union, established for affording sympathy and aid to the poor, held a large meeting last evening, at which addresses were delivered by J. E. Devlin, and Judges McCann and Quinn. The speakers strongly denounced the International Association.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of a man was found drowned at East River, on Friday, and proves to be that of Wilbur H. Ramsey, son of President Ramsey of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad. Drowning accidental.

WESTFIELD SUIT.

The second trial of the case of the widow of Deputy Sheriff Madden, Brooklyn, for the recovery of damages for his death on the steamer Westfield, has commenced.

REPORT REVISED.

The jury approached in the "Black Friday" case revised the report of their oral statements to-day, and the case has been sent to the grand jury.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Columbia, from Glasgow, and Atlantic, from Liverpool, have arrived.

SMALL-POX.

Twenty new cases and three deaths from small-pox since Saturday have been reported.

TRIAL OF ABORTIONIST.

The trial of Mrs. Burns, the abortionist, was begun to-day.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1871.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Alfred E. Shannon, of Nevada, Register of Land Office at Austin, Nevada; John L. Routt, of Illinois, Second Assistant Postmaster General; Orlando Letcher, Postmaster at Bryon, O.; John R. McBride, Superintendent of the United States Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho; Wm. D. Hughes, Clerk at Boise City, Idaho; Charles A. Martine, Assayer at Boise City, Idaho; Robert P. Andrews, Melter and Refiner at the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada; Shelah Waters, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Tennessee; and Dr. Risley, of Nevada, Agent for Indians at the Upper Platte Agency at Whetstone.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; David M. Armstrong, of New York, Consul General at Rome. Consuls—James L. Graham, Jr., of New York, at Florence; —— Mathew, of New York, at Dundee; Josiah M. Lucas, of Illinois, at Chee Foo. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Irving Todd, Second Minnesota district; George A. Kink, for Nevada. Miscellaneous—F. Drew, Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound, Washington Territory; George A. Edes, Collector of Customs for Alaska Territory; Edward La Fovour, Appraiser of Merchandise; William McMichael, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; Geo. C. Bates, United States Attorney for Utah; Edward Roe, Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois; Joseph W. Fisher, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; James Neville, United States Attorney for Nebraska; George Andrews, Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee; William Spence, Marshal for the Middle District of Tenn.; David R. Johnson, Jr., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for New Mexico; Lewis H. Douglass, son of Frederick Douglass, a member of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia. The nomination of Walter R. Irwin, of Illinois, to be Register of the Land Office in Utah, was withdrawn. Postmasters—Frederick E. Lester, Charlotte, Michigan; Clinton Spencer, Ypsilanti, Michigan; Samuel Sumer, Tecumseh, Michigan; William Wallace, Battle Creek, Michigan; Albert C. Van Tine, Sandusky, Ohio; Hiram Rose, Norwalk, Ohio; C. C. Elwell, Kent, Ohio; J. M. Lewis, Barnesville, Ohio; J. Hopkins Taylor, Bozeman, Montana; A. F. Phillips, Kokomo, Ind.; Josiah D. Treat, Elko, Nev.; Samuel Rexinger, Clarksville, Tenn.; William P. Forsythe, Jefferson, Wis.; C. H. Newell, Glenwood, Iowa; James S. Clarkson, Des Moines, Iowa; Wm. B. McCormick, Chariton, Ia.; Wm. Meldon, Iowa Falls, Ia.; Cadet Taylor, Venona Station, Ill.; David M. Simmons, Jacksonville, Ill.; Isaac C. Pugh, Decatur, Ill.; Eli N. McAllister, Champaign, Ill.; A. C. Vandewater, Pana, Ill., and Mrs. E. E. Smith, Sterling, Ill.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest pressure, will probably move eastward over Pennsylvania and New England; that of highest barometer move north-eastward, with clear and pleasant weather from Virginia to Illinois and southward; cloudy weather will continue possibly with snow or rain on Lake Ontario, where brisk but not necessarily dangerous winds are probable for to-morrow.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Secretary Fish has written a letter to Mr. Banks, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, calling his attention to the necessity of an early appropriation of $250,000 to meet the expenses of the tribunal of arbitration under the treaty of Washington. Mr. Banks introduced a bill to-day to carry the Secretary's recommendation into effect.

SUPPLEMENTAL CONVENTION.

The Senate to-day ratified the supplemental convention between the United States and Mexico extending for two years the time for the settlement of claims between the countries.

REPORT SUBMITTED.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a request, has sent to the Senate all reports in his department on the survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, but makes no recommendations.

COLLECTOR AT NEW YORK.

The nomination of Chester A. Arthur, to be Collector of the port of New York, was taken up, but its consideration being objected to, it went over.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Duties and Responsibilities of the Republican Party.

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1871.

Every member of the Republican party has the unquestioned right, and it is moreover his duty, to advocate the nomination for office of those men whom he believes are the best fitted for the place. Thus, the mere fact that Carl Schurz is opposed to the renomination of President Grant does not impair his standing within the Republican organization. There would be no need of holding a convention at all, if every member was bound before-hand to support the renomination of a particular man on the ticket. Therefore men may be anti-Grant and be precisely as good Republicans as those who are advocating his renomination. This proposition is well understood, and I only allude to it to point out in what manner it is abused.

The opposition to the renomination of Grant must be conducted in such a manner as not to prevent the minority from giving him, if he should be nominated, their cordial support. The man who declares in advance, as Carl Schurz seems to have done, if correctly reported, that he will not support Grant in any event; or he who is so intemperate in his opposition to Grant that he cannot give him cordial or sufficient support in case he should be nominated, is placing himself in opposition to the party, and the sooner he ceases to be recognized as a member, the better. The usage of submitting to regularly made nominations is necessary to the existence of all political parties and cannot be dispensed with, and while I regret that any person should feel so great a resentment towards the President of the United States that he should prefer to co-operate with the Democrats, the sooner his position is known the better for all.

THE POLITICAL SENTIMENTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Since the assembling of Congress I have come in contact with members and citizens from every part of the country, and particularly from Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Mississippi and Ohio, and in the course of conversation inquired whether there was much dissatisfaction with Gen. Grant's administration among the Republicans. The replies have been uniform that there is no indication apparent anywhere that any Republican is desirous of deserting his party for the purpose of joining either a new or old Democracy. Victorious armies have few stragglers. While it cannot be effected that every member of the party is completely satisfied, yet on the whole, the administration is earnestly, heartily supported by the people, and there seems to be no doubt either of the renomination or reelection of President Grant.

BRITISH MONARCHY THREATENED.

Cable dispatches indicate the early death of the Prince of Wales, who is lying ill of typhoid fever at his residence, Sandringham palace.

The Prince is immediate heir to the throne of England and has a son eight years old who will succeed as heir apparent in case of the death of his father. The health of the Queen, being very precarious, great fear is manifested lest a regency should be required through the death of both the Queen and Prince. This, it is feared, would make a weak government and would encourage the revolution which is now threatening to overthrow the monarchy and establish a republic in Great Britain. Efforts are made through the cable to show that great sympathy is manifested for his Royal Highness, but this is not to be permanently relied upon. The Republican leaders are also said to have held a caucus, meeting in secret, and decided against immediate action. The Queen is reported to be wild with grief. A sudden change of the personal head of the government at this time may change the political status of Europe, and altogether the crisis is an interesting one to statesmen and thinkers.

Senator Sumner did not sign the letter requesting Secretary Fish to remain in the Cabinet.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

It gives me pleasure to be authorized to state that the recent Caucus Committee succeeded in harmonizing all conflicting interests—their report being adopted without a dissenting voice. Senator Sumner having been again placed at the head of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, is expected to give it the benefit of his large experience. The officers of the Senate remain unchanged.

For the purpose of aiding the Secretary of the Treasury in the negotiation of the 4½ per cent. loan, and also as a compliment to the German speaking citizens, Senator Ferry, of Michigan, has introduced a resolution ordering the printing of twenty thousand copies of the President's message and five thousand copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in the German language. There are comparatively few American papers that have the facilities for publishing these documents, well translated entire, so that the numerous citizens who read the English language with difficulty are virtually deprived of this important information.

Our national, local and political leaders have too long and too generally neglected the political education of the Germans, and it is to be hoped that political information in the German language will be more fully distributed than heretofore. There is little doubt that this resolution or a similar one will pass.

Congress closed its first week's work on Friday evening, and adjourned over until yesterday. It is not thought that much business of importance will be done until after the holidays, though an effort will be made to pass a general amnesty bill in accordance with a recommendation of the President's message.

No debate attended the election of the Senate Committees, as at the stormy session of last summer, and this indicates a return to harmony among the leading Senators. The Retrenchment Committee not being revived, there was no chairmanship given to Carl Schurz. Many other Senators who are in cordial co-operation with the administration, including Senator Bareman, of West Virginia, have also no head of a Committee, and are content without such a responsibility.

A large number of the Republican Senators, learning on Thursday that Mr. Fish was about to retire from the State Department, united in a letter urgently requesting him to remain, and stating that this request was also urged by other members of the Cabinet and leading members of both Houses of Congress.

The Senate ordered the printing of the correspondence connected with the dismissal of the Russian Minister, Mr. Catacazy. These documents have been telegraphed throughout the country showing highly dishonorable conduct on the part of that gentleman, in interfering with matters concerning our affairs with other Governments than that of Russia.

Although a bill has been introduced in the Senate to punish polygamy, other bills have been prepared for each house, providing enabling acts to allow the people of Utah to form a State constitution and apply for admission into the Union. These bills are probably the result of the recent visit which Wilkinson has received from Mormon delegates.

LOCAL.

The daughter of Judge Edmunds, our city P. M., was married on Thursday in Trinity Church. The affair was very elegant and imposing.

Senator Chandler's daughter will be married on the 20th to representative Hale, from Maine.

AGATE.

ST. LOUIS.

National Board of Trade.

ST. LOUIS, December 11.—The National Board of Trade closed its session in this city to-day.

Mr. Wright, of Chicago, offered a report from the Committee on Warehouse Receipts, memorializing State legislatures to enact such penal laws as will punish the issuing or negotiating of spurious or fraudulent warehouse receipts, protecting holders in the safety and integrity of the property covered by such receipts, and make warehouse receipts negotiable like other commercial paper.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Gilpin, of Illinois, that the Government be requested to establish a storm signal station at Quincy, Illinois.

Mr. Seale, of New York, presented the following resolution from the Board of Trade of that city, which was referred to the Executive Council to report next year.

Resolved, That the duty of thirty per cent. now on Canadian lumber ought to be and should be abrogated or else reduced to a rate which should not act as a prohibitory tax.

A resolution was unanimously adopted requesting Congress to give early attention to the enactment of the necessary laws to give practical effect to that part of the Treaty of Washington which relates to the fisheries.

A resolution was offered from the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, which was unanimously adopted, deprecating the imposition of taxes upon our people beyond the supply of the working expenses of the Government, and the provision of a limited sum, say fifty million dollars per annum, towards the extinguishment of the national debt.

Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, submitted a report from the Committee on Indirect Importation to the Interior Cities. It recommends that the restriction as to wines and distillers of spirits be removed; that the privilege of reshipment or transfer from the cars of one gauge to the cars of a different gauge be extended to the water routes, and that the city of Mobile, Alabama, be included in the provisions of the act.

Mr. Burwell, of New Orleans, La., wished, as a member of the committee, to affix his signature to the report, but he did not think the report covered the difficulties of the western importers and carriers. The report was adopted.

The subject of currency and finance was then discussed on a resolution from the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange favoring the legal tender and National Bank circulation now in issue.

After a long debate, continuing through the morning, Mr. Cook, of Cincinnati, read a resolution for information in favor of a steady and gradual contraction, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, on the entire value of paper currency, both legal tender and National Bank, which was adopted as a substitute for all other propositions before the house, and agreed to unanimously.

E. W. Fox, of St. Louis, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, asking the President, Secretary and such other gentlemen as the President may designate, to attend the next annual meeting of Dominion Board of Trade at Ottawa, on January 17th, in accordance with an invitation extended.

The Convention then took a recess for an hour.

Afternoon Session.—The subjects of international coinage and decimal measure, watering of stock and the national bankrupt law were continued until the next annual session.

The next subject discussed was the revision of the tariff.

Mr. Ropes presented a resolution from the Boston Board of Trade recommending such a revision of the tariff on imports as may tend to promote economy in the expenditures of the Government, to check monopoly and encourage a healthy competition in trades and manufactures; to facilitate the mutually profitable exchange of products between the United States and other nations; to diminish the growing antagonism between capital and labor, and, above all, to promote native industry by cheapening the necessaries and comforts of life to the mass of our people.

Mr. Ropes, of Boston, explained the views of the Boston Board of Trade on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Gelpin, a resolution was adopted instructing the ex-Council to memorialize Congress in favor of the construction of iron steamers and barges for the transportation of grain.

The usual resolution of thanks was then passed, and President Fraley, in closing the session, made a brief address to the delegates.

CINCINNATI.

The Louisville Canal.

CINCINNATI, December 11.—A joint meeting of the various Committees of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, to solicit a further appropriation for the Louisville Canal, was held to-day, at which a committee was appointed to confer with General Weitzel, with a view to ascertaining the amount immediately necessary for the prosecution of the work and to have an interview with the canal directors. The following is the committee: S. F. Covington, A. B. Merrian, F. H. Ahlers, A. E. Jones and Benjamin Eggleston. They will visit Louisville to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

CONGRESS.

Bills Introduced.

THE HODGE CASE.

Civil Service Reform.

MR. WOOD'S SUGGESTIONS.

More Annexation.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER, at his own request, was relieved from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

BILLS, ETC.

Petitions were presented and referred, asking a repeal of the duty on salt.

The House General Amnesty bill was reported from the committee and its passage recommended.

Mr. SUMNER introduced his bill to abolish the

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP,

and asked a reference to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN doubted the power of the Senate to originate bills of this character.

Mr. SUMNER claimed that it had the power, as it was a bill reducing, not raising, taxes.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CHANDLER announced a bill for

DEEPENING THE ST. CLAIR FLATS CANAL

sixteen feet. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY, for the sale of Kansas Indian lands, &c. Referred.

Mr. MORTON presented a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the third Monday in May, 1872. Laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a bill to restore the records of the United States Courts in the Northern district of Illinois. Referred.

Also, a bill for the relief of the United States Marshal of that district. Referred.

By Mr. LOGAN, a joint resolution legalizing the issue of food, blankets, &c., by the Secretary of War to the Chicago sufferers. Tabled.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to establish the

TERRITORY OF JIBWAY,

And provide a temporary government there. The proposed territory lies between the forty-sixth and forty-ninth parallels, extending from Minnesota to Montana.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill for

REFUNDING TAXES

On dividend, interest and profits earned or added to the surplus named in section 15 of the act of July 4, 1870, during the last five months.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill providing for the

PUNISHMENT OF CONTUMACIOUS WITNESSES

Before the committees of the two Houses; no witnesses to be privileged to refuse to testify or produce a paper on the ground of criminating himself; no testimony of a witness to be used, except in a criminal proceeding against him, except in a prosecution for perjury in such testimony.

CHICAGO COURT RECORDS.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S bill authorizes the judges of the United States Courts in Chicago to direct such steps to be taken as they may deem advisable to restore the records and files destroyed by the fire, and to employ clerks of courts and a United States Attorney for said purpose at a compensation not exceeding $12,000 for clerks and $6,000 for attorney.

THE HODGE CASE.

Mr CONKLING moved a consideration of the resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into the defalcation of Paymaster Hodge.

Mr. TRUMBULL suggested better action on his concurrent resolution, appointing a special committee on retrenchment and civil service reform.

Mr. WILSON favored Mr. Trumbull's proposition.

Mr. LOGAN argued that the Committee on Finance should investigate the Hodge case.

CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to substitute his resolution for Mr. Conklings, and read from the report of the joint committee on retrenchment and on abuses in the New York custom house to show the necessity for the removal of that committee; that the salaries of supernumerary weighers alone amounted to $57,000 a year; that by the warehousing system in use importers were robbed of immence sums annually, and that a great many columns of plundering were going on in name of the Government. It was generally believed throughout the country that the patronage of the Government was used for mere partisan purposes, or worse, in many cases, for personal purposes, and the time had come when it was necessary to investigate in every department of the Government whether things were done as charged, to expose them if they were so, and if not, to set the public mind at rest by a statement of the truth. In olden times removals from subordinate Government offices were of rare occurrence. There were only nine removals during eight years of Washington's administration, and only ten during that of Elder Adams. Even Jefferson, who, when he came into power, found the offices filled with his political adversaries, removed only thirty-nine persons during his two terms. Madison removed but five in his eight years; Monroe only nine, and John Quincy Adams only two. In those days men were appointed to office for their fidelity to the Constitution, their ability and integrity, and not for mere partisan services. Jackson, however, made a great many removals, and introduced the spoils doctrine, which has ever since been poisoning the purity of the civil service. Party organization was necessary and proper, and when a party came into power it ought of course to select for all offices requiring exercise of discretion persons in harmony with itself, but when it came to filling subordinate and merely ministerial offices, the question should not be about mere party connections, but about their fitness to perform the duties of offices and their integrity.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought the question was not whether it was necessary to purify the public service, but what is the wisest and most effective way of doing it. Every Senator and member of the House owed his position to political statutes, and it had been attained by some service done their party. The Senator had said that he did object to certain important offices being filled by party men, but he had not stated where he would draw the line. It was reasonable to presume, however, that he would have to go pretty far down in the scale of public officials before he could trust to having a party faithfully and efficiently carried out by those who were opposed to it. [Laughter.] He (Edmunds) was sorry to hear Senator Trumbull say that the President had stated in his message that the civil service was demoralized because the President had not said so. He had merely said that it would admit of improvement. So far from having become demoralized under this administration, the civil service had been raised from the state of real demoralization in which it was at the end of President Johnson's term. Even the New York custom house, though situated in an atmosphere reeking with corruption, had been to a great extent reformed, and the records show that the much abused Thomas Murphy had been more efficient and successful than any of his predecessors.

At three o'clock Mr. Edmunds gave way on a motion to go into executive session, which was carried, and the Senate afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under a call of the States various bills on joint resolutions were introduced and referred.

A bill was introduced by Mr. BANKS to carry out the treaty of Washington and by

Mr. COX, for general amnesty, without exception.

By Mr. Morgan, proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to make naturalized citizens eligible for the office of President or Vice President of the United States.

By Mr. ARTHUR, appropriating $100,000 for United States public buildings at Covington, Ky.

By Mr. FARWELL, to restore the records of the United States Court at Chicago.

By Mr. BURCHARD, to divide Illinois into three judicial districts; also to relieve the sufferers by the fire at Chicago.

By Mr. McNEELY, proposing an amendment to the Constitution by which Congress should have no power to raise taxes by imports or excise, but only by direct tax on property to be assessed, collected and paid by States at their option.

By Mr. SNAPP, for a ship canal be tween the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan.

By Mr. BEVERIDGE, for a suspension of duties on merchandize entered at Chicago.

By Mr. COMINGO, for United States public buildings at Kansas City.

By Mr. KING, proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the intermarriage of white and colored persons, and authorizing States to provide for the education of white and colored children in separate schools.

By Mr. CONGER, to equalize bounties to soldiers and sailors of the late war.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND, to extend the time for completing the military road in Michigan.

By Mr. LEONARD MYERS, increasing the compensation of letter carriers to $1,200 per annum.

By Mr. CHAFFEE, for United States public buildings at Denver City.

By Mr. KILLINGER, to facilitate intercommunication and promote a cheap and uniform system of railroad transporation in all parts of the United States and Territories.

TREASURY EXPENDITURES.

On motion of Mr. LYNCH, the Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department was directed to report whether the expenditures of the department were justified by law; whether the claims discharged are supported by sufficient vouchers, and all moneys disbursed in conformity with appropriations; whether further provision is necessary to secure the Government from unjust demands, to enforce payment from public defaulters and economy in the department and the accountability of its officers; whether unnecessary offices exist, and what reduction or increase of pay would be judicious economy, and to investigate specially, with full power to send for papers, etc., in the recent defalcations.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, a concurrent resolution for adjournment from December 21st to January 8th was adopted.

A SWEEPING RESOLUTION.

Mr. WOOD asked leave to offer a resolution that the Republicans having a large majority in Congress, the President should take measures for an immediate reduction of direct taxation and import duties as strictly revenue standards; for a reduction of the expenses of all departments; for the abolition of sinecure offices and the collection of revenue by laborers and spies; to restore to the people of the States all the rights originally possessed under the Constitution; to abolish paper money and restore specie payment; reduce the army to a peace footing and abolish the employment of military officers in civil duties; to provide against the retention of large sums in the Treasury, to prevent the purchase and sale of the public credit at the option of the Secretary to subject the President and cabinet to the authority of law the same as other citizens; to restore to the southern States and people equal rights with other people of the Union; revive American commerce; restore American credit; reinaugurate Republican simplicity in the administration of public affairs, and develop the agricultural, mineral, navigation, and commercial interests of the country.

Mr. DAWES thought the resolution should go to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WOOD—If the gentleman objects, I move to suspend the rules.

Mr. MAYNARD wanted to know if Mr. Wood intended to press a vote without debate.

Mr. WOOD proposed to have a fair, square and honest vote, and not put it in the power of the gentlemen and friends to smother the resolution in the committee.

Mr. WOOD moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. MAYNARD raised a point of order that the resolution was not pertinent to the legislative proceedings of the House, and was not within our jurisdiction to say what the Republican party ought to do.

The Speaker sealed the question of propriety should settled by the House.

A motion to suspend the rules was lost —77 to 136

Mr. RANDALL said the first part of the resolution was heresy to Pennsylvania, and therefore he and his Democratic colleagues voted against it, but the rest was sound Democratic doctrine.

INFORMATION WANTED.

On motion of Mr. KELLEY, the Secretary of the Treasury was asked for information as to the number of employes in the Internal Revenue Office of March 1st, 1869, December 1st, 1871, what number of temporary employes between these dates, and the total amount paid each in the twelve months for salaries, expenses, &c.

SUPPLYING DEFICIENCIES.

MR. GARFIELD reported a bill appropriating $480,000 to supply deficiencies for the taking of the ninth census. Passed.

ANNEXATION.

MR. CAMPBELL asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution requesting the President to cause negotiations with Great Britain and Mexico, with a view to ascertain the conditions on which they will consent to the annexation of their possessions on this continent to the United States.

MR. BANKS thought there would be no objection to its reference to the Foreign Affairs Committee, but

Mr. BINGHAM objected, and the resolution was not received. The House spent an hour in

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

Mr. Buffinton in the chair, on the Apportionment bill, without any special progress.

Mr. COX asked leave to offer a resolution of inquiry as to the best plan for an international copyright law or treaty.

Mr. KELLEY objected.

Mr. COX moved to suspend the rules, but without a vote the House adjourned.

CHICAGO.

Postoffice Removal.

CHICAGO, December 11.—The removal of the postoffice from Burlington Hall, on State street, corner of Sixteenth, to the Wabash Avenue Methodist church, was completed to-day. The work was commenced some two weeks ago.

EMBEZZLER ARRESTED.

A man named H. Ohlman, formerly clerk in the office of Henderson Brothers, agents of the Anchor Line of ocean steamers in New York, was arrested in this city to-day for embezzling from that concern. He left for New York this evening in charge of Officer Turtle.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade occupied their new building to-day for the first time. Although only a temporary structure, it is a decided improvement on the room which they have just left.

DAKOTA.

Murder.

YANKTON, DAKOTA, December 11.—A colored man named Louis Jones, a cook at Doyle's saloon, was murdered in his own house last night by Burns Smith, a harness maker. Smith's mistress, who is a common prostitute, claimed to have been insulted by Jones, and demanded that the insult be avenged by Smith, who thereupon went to Jones' house, called him out of bed and beat him to death with a stick of wood. The citizens are much excited over the affair, as Jones was known as a quiet and inoffensive man. Smith is in custody.

—The third trial of Tom McGehan, charged with the the Myers murder, at Hamilton, Ohio, was commenced yesterday at Dayton, O.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, December 11.—In the Wharton trial Professor Aiken detailed his analysis and tests for arsenic in the stomach of Ketchum. None was found, but sufficient sulphite of antimony was discovered to make fully twenty grains of tarter emetic, witness also testified to finding ten to twelve grains tartar emetic in the sediment of a tumbler taken from the house of Mrs. Wharton. He was rigidly cross-examined, but his testimony was unshaken.

MILWAUKEE.

Schooner Ashore.

MILWAUKEE, December 11.—The schooner Brightie, loaded with coal for Chicago, is ashore at Washington Island. The Leviathan has gone to her assistance.

VESSELS SAFE.

The propeller Champlain arrived here to-day, and reports the safety of the bark Lottie Wolfe, and schooners Hattie Johnston and Tempest.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—The explosion of a coal oil lamp caused a fire last night in a dwelling on Tenth street, above Parrish, in which the body of a man who died of small-pox was consumed. The mother and three children were burned out of house, and the neighbors would not give them shelter for fear of infection. They were subsequently conveyed to the station house.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Harter's tannery, at Newville, Ohio, with the entire stock, was burned last Sunday morning.

—Reverend Edward Y. Higbee, minister of Trinity Chapel, New York, died suddenly last Sunday.

—A sensation was created in Berlin by the Czar's speech at the Georgenfest, which is regarded as an end to French hopes and a guarantee of peace in Europe.

—The course of the American Government is likely to affect the Alabama claims in the Geneva Conference by furnishing a precedent in favor of the British contention in the cases of the Hornet, Florida, and other privateers. Dispatches on the subject of the Geneva Conference have also passed between the cabinets of Madrid, Florenbe and Berlin.

—A special dispatch from London says that the question of alleged violation of neutrality by the United States with regard to Cuba was discussed by the Council of Ministers at Madrid on the 6th. As a result of the Council, dispatches were sent to the Spanish Minister at Washington, which are said to contain important instructions respecting the attitude of the United States toward Spain in Cuba.

HOME NEWS.

New Attractions at No. 68 Fifth Avenue.

New arrivals, new designs, new styles, elegant taste and elegant display of jewelry, plain and ornamented watches from the best makers known, solid gold and silver ware in rich profusion, gold and silver plated wares that can scarcely be distinguished from the solid, and many other articles which we deem it unnecessary to enumerate, will be found in the great variety at the old established jewelry house of Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., No. 68 Fifth avenue.

Established in 1865.

Our friend Mr. John Mitsch the enterprising jeweler at No. 112 Federal street, Allegheny, offers a large and well selected stock of Clocks, Bronzes, imitation Parian statuettes of French Bronze, in various sizes and styles. Watches, gold and silver, which are gems in finish, beauty and would prove most useful as a Christmas gift from a friend. Jewelry a complete assortment, gold and silverware in the most desirable designs and styles. He will dispose of at very reasonable prices. To the trade, we would say, that we can offer unusually fine inducements, and solicit for him a call and inspection of his holiday stock.

Mayor's Office During November.

Following is the report of the Mayor's office business for the month of November:

NUMBER OF CASES.	
Drunkenness	331
Disorderly conduct	256
Vagrancy	16
Informations	49
	652
Discharged	32

RECEIPTS.	
Fines and forfeitures	$1,166 75
Jail receipts	187 00
Wagonettes	261 00
Dramatic license	290 00
Pawn and switch license	450 00
Total receipts	$2,354 75

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—We regret exceedingly that the crowded state of our local columns forbids our commenting as we should like, upon the admirable performance at this place last night. The Wyndham troupe is superb. We have no praise too high for them. They act modern English comedy as it should be acted. They look and speak like refined ladies and gentlemen, and dress up to their characters. Last night the play was Progress, Mr. Robertson, the prince of modern dramatists, and it was presented so perfectly in every respect that it is almost impossible for us to say who was best. Mr. Percy Bell and our old friend of the Coombs troupe, Miss Maria Wilkins, were perfect as the old man and middle aged woman. Woodcock's Little Game was the after piece, and it was just as well played as the other. Miss Alice Stanley, as Mrs. Woodcock, with her beautiful face, teeth, smile and dresses captivated every one. To-night the same bill will be repeated. We hope that every lover of genuine fun will secure seats beforehand, as the house was full last night and will doubtles be jammed to-night.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—A full house greeted Mr. Murphy last evening to witness him in Fred Maeder's celebrated drama, Help. Mr. Murphy is immense in the different characters he assumes in the Irish German and Yankee plan, each distinct and separate in themselves, and is scarcely to be recognized as being one and the same person in these acts. Help will be repeated again to-night.

MISS JANE COOMBS.—The sale of tickets still continues at Kleber's. Again we would mention, secure your seats early.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last evening was the opening night of Fraser's Minstrel and Pantomime Troupe, and they were the recipients of a good house, but not as large as the performance was deserving of. They give a splendid bill and are worthy of a liberal patronage from the Pittsburgh public. An entire change of programme this evening, and we hope to see a full house.

TRIMBLES VARIETIES.—As we anticipated, there was a packed house at the Varieties last evening. The stars are drawing beyond expectations. Change of bill nightly.

ALLEGHENY BOARD OF HEALTH.

An Informal Meeting Last Night—No Quorum Present.

A meeting of the Allegheny Board of Health should have been held last evening, but a quorum not being present, there was no formal session. Health Officer Williams, however, was present and reported twenty-four new cases of varioloid for the week, and fourteen cases of small-pox. Eight nuisances had been reported, for the abatement of which the usual notices had been served.

A communication, signed by ten convalescents in the small-pox hospital, had been handed Dr. Leasure to be read at the meeting. In the paper the thanks of the late patients are expressed for their kind treatment, and high comp

...AILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1871.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 46f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¼@109¾.

REPUBLICANS of Allegheny, stand by your whole city and ward tickets to-day.

SOME of the New York papers are jeering Boston for toadying the Grand Duke. It is not the first time the pot has called the kettle black.

SPAIN is excited over that portion of the President's message which touches on Cuba, and has resolved to preserve a firm attitude. No American will sorrow, should circumstances compel the American Government to lend a helping hand in lifting Cuba out of the deplorable bondage in which she is held by the tyrannical power of Spain.

IT IS a sad thing that foreigners will not sink their own nationalities and accompanying prejudices when they become citizens of this country. They should remember that their prejudices and political bickerings should be left in Europe where they properly belong. The Internationalists in holding mock funerals in honor of the executed Communists of France may imagine that they are performing a patriotic act, but they forget that the land which affords them shelter does not share in their prejudices.

VOTE for Mayor Callow to-day. Allegheny will do herself honor in retaining so worthy a public officer.

EVERY Republican journal of good standing and influence in Pennsylvania has declared in favor of the re-nomination of President Grant. The unanimity of the press in this matter is worthy of note as it is an exceedingly rare thing for all to be joined so closely together on any one issue. Inasmuch as it is a very generally accepted opinion that the press reflects the views of the people, we confidently look for a solid and united delegation for Grant from Pennsylvania in the forthcoming National Republican Convention.

SOME journals of the State affect to believe that Pennsylvania has received at the hands of Speaker Blaine but one important committee chairmanship, that of Glen W. Schofield on Naval affairs, that the presiding officer intended a deliberate snub and set-back to the representatives of this Commonwealth. We do not take stock in any such belief. We believe the committees were framed with much care and that an intention to do full justice all around was entertained by Speaker Blaine in making his appointments. It would be foreign to his character and sense of justice to be partial.

NOTHING can be urged as a reason for the defeat of Mayor Callow of Allegheny to-day. Let him have every Republican vote.

IN David Copperfield the volatile chiropodist, Miss Mowcher, exclaims with great glee, in exhibiting the contents of the bag containing her stock in trade: "Look here, scraps of the Russian Prince's toe nails. I give 'em away to the young ladies who put 'em in albums. Ha, ha, ha! upon my life the whole social system is a system of Prince's nails." It seems that there are many Miss Mowchers of the stronger and weaker sex in the metropolitan cities who fairly go crazy over the Russian Prince Alexander's nails, at least we may judge so from the snobbery everwhere exhibited that he goes. It is an "introduction to good society," according to Miss Mowcher, to have a paring from a royal toe nail, and our ladies are taking advantage of the fact. We expect soon to hear of Mowcher jewelry being worn by the *bon ton* of the East—Russian Prince toe nails set in gold, as there is no telling where snobbery will end.

AT THE session of the National Board of Trade on Saturday, which is convened at St. Louis, a resolution, looking to the absorption by the general government, of all the telegraph lines of the country was voted down, after long and earnest debate. The resolution of Mr. Opdyke, of New York, calling upon Congress to pass a law authorizing the purchase of foreign built vessels, and their registry for service under our flag, was adopted. It is thought that such a measure will greatly tend to enlarge our tonnage; but we confess our inability to see how it is to help our ship building interests. If England be permitted to build all our commercial marine free of duty, then may our shipbuilders hang their harps, which they have so industriously of late been playing—upon the willows. If our commerce is to be built up at the expense of our ship-builders, we cannot see where the benefit to the country comes in. Much better give a full draw-back upon all ship material, and let us build our ships at home, if it is the "duty" which hinders us at present.

MAYOR CALLOW, of Allegheny, has been just and merciful in all things. His record as Chief Executive of our sister city has been unexceptionable.

THE REPORT that Thiers intended soon to relinquish the Presidency of the French Republic, and withdraw entirely from politics, caused much excitement in Paris which was not allayed by the rumor that the Duke D'Aumale would in all probability be his successor. The appearance again in the political arena of the Orleans Princes, and their reported interview with Thiers did not much tend to quiet the evident uneasiness manifested during the past week. The withdrawal of the President, upon whom all parties seemed to rely with much confidence, may bring on the dreaded crisis, which will be participated in by the Bonapartists, Orleanists and Republicans, and whichever party in such a dubious conflict can secure the support of the army, will succeed in establishing itself, for a while at least, at the head of the French people. What the political future of France may be, none can divine; but it is hoped in the interest of humanity, that President Thiers may not, by his withdrawal, disturb the present peaceful attitude of all factions, and again cruelly interfere with the industries of the people.

LET no Republican in Allegheny scratch his ticket to-day. No city in the Union has been better governed than was Allegheny during Mayor Callow's administration.

THE RECEPTION accorded the Duke Alexis by the citizens of Boston, was cordial, and was evidently enjoyed by the distinguished visitor. After a night's rest at the Revere House, he was taken in charge by a committee of councils and other dignitaries, and preceded by a brilliant cavalry escort, was shown through the city, and also through Cambridge and Charlestown. The State House, Navy Yard and other places were visited, and at the former the Grand Duke was formally welcomed to Massachusetts by His Excellency Gov. Claflin. The festivities ended in a Grand banquet, at which complimentary toasts were given and responded to by the Grand Duke in a neat speech on behalf of Russia, and by Governor Claflin, President Elliott, of Harvard College, James Russell Lowell, Admiral Poteet, G. V. Fox and others. That prince of good fellows, and bright light among the literary celebrities of our country, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, was on hand with an appropriate poem, which was enthusiastically received. Robert C. Winthrop presided at the entertainment. Altogether Boston has done well in her cordial greeting of Russia's representative.

ALLEGHENY VOTERS of all parties who are in favor of correct administration of public affairs, should vote to-day for the re-election of Hon. A. P. Callow to the office of Mayor.

ALLEGHENY ELECTIONS.

To-day the voters of our sister city are called upon to elect their Chief Magistrate to serve them during the next three years. The present worthy incumbent, Hon. Alex. P. Callow, has filled the Mayoralty chair during the past two years, and so far as we have been able to judge has given satisfaction to the citizens. We call upon all Republicans to rally at the polls and secure his election by a large and increased majority. In several of the wards, the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth, a member of the Board of Poor Directors is to be chosen and it is very important that this be not neglected. Good men have been nominated for these positions by our party, and we look for their election without fail. One half of the membership of Select and all of Common Council are to be elected, and we expect the entire Republican ticket to succeed. In addition to these, aldermen, school directors, election boards, assessors and constables are to be chosen, and a vote is to be taken on the question of a High School for the city of Allegheny. Let no Republican of that city fail to attend this important election, and vote for the whole ticket, as nominated at the recent primaries. In some of the wards "smooth bore" tickets are put forward and ardent friends of the opposing candidates will work hard to secure their success. In every case such elections will be heralded as Democratic victories, and we urge the necessity of every Republican voting the *Regular ticket* of the party. We know of no one, on any of our tickets who is unworthy of support, and we trust that no Republican will be lured into voting for the "bolters."

MAYOR CALLOW is in favor of equal justice to all men. He has been consistent in his administration, neither too stern nor too mild in dealing with offenders. Vote for him to-day.

MEXICO.

The recent defeat of the forces of Juarez in the loss of Saltillo and the surrounding forts and fortified places, in a more serious blow to his fortunes than we at first supposed it to be. The insurgent General Trevino is now in full possession of a substantial foothold, and his recent victory has placed in his hands a large quantity of stores, amunition and arms, with which he will follow up the retreating forces of Juarez. The fall of Saltillo has not only given to the insurgents much needed additions to their stock of war material, but it has given a decided *eclat* to their fortunes and progress, which will be felt, and will favor them, as a moral force, until defeat shall rob them of its power and their glory. Should this first victory be succeeded by another, as unexpected, and as brilliant and complete, the weight of public opinion will be cast on the side of the insurgent forces, and Juarez will have to look well to his own safety. His future, never too brilliant and promising, will be seriously threatened, and his power, never well established in the affections of his people, will vanish before the victorious march of the insurgent chief.

It is reported that Trevino with a strong and well equipped army is marching on San Louis Potosi, and also threatening the towns of Mier and Camargo. At these latter places much excitement exists and numerous arrests have been made by the authorities, of persons supposed to be inimical to the fortunes of Juarez, and in sympathy with the revolutionists. Business is entirely suspended at Matamoras, and all trade with the interior has been interrupted. The people are flying for refuge to the fortified towns, and wide spread terror exists throughout the provinces occupied by the insurgents. It remains to be seen, whether Juarez can put down the insurrection, and fully establish his rule throughout Mexico. It is the old, old story over again. Avarice and covetousness ruling the master minds of the nation, and through them causing the loss, the toil and the blood-shed of numbers of deluded people—"Man's inhumanity to man."

REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny, remember the distinguished services in the army that were rendered by your model Mayor, Hon. A. P. Callow, during the war, and vote for his re-election to-day.

THE DYING PRINCE.

A cable dispatch informs us, that anticipating the death of the Prince of Wales, and as an exhibition of their sorrow for his suffering, "all classes, including workmen, have held public meetings, at which resolutions were adopted, expressing the deepest sympathy for his Royal Highness." Taking this as true, we are not at all surprised to hear of it. When death stares one in the face, the emotions usual to the human breast are those of pity and of sorrow. The heart would indeed be a hard one that could coolly look upon the dying form of even a bitter and malignant enemy, and not be moved by the pangs of sorrow. Death robs its victim of all malevolence, and all power to do ill, and whilst in its last embrace, previous to closing his eyes forever upon the beauties and sorrows of this world, the dying man, though he be our worst enemy, can claim our pity, and will receive it. At such a time the virtues of the struggling piece of clay are more apt to be dwelt upon, and remain uppermost in the mind, than any demerits he may have had recorded against him. After all, has not the Prince been "more sinned against, than sinning," and have not the people suddenly waked up to the truth of the matter? It speaks well for them that their affection for their young prince thus shows itself at his dying bed-side.

We do not understand that this every way commendable exhibition of sorrow at the anticipated loss of a young man, whom Providence had sent as the first son of the Queen, has any political significance whatever. Should the Prince of Wales die, the future of England will in no wise thereby be affected. His successor to the heirship of the crown is in no doubt, and if the monarchy is to remain, as the future system of government, it may do so under the Regency of Albert Edward's eldest child, quite as well as under the throne presided over by himself. And in case the people hereafter decide in favor of a Republican form of government, the Crown must yield, no matter upon whose fair brow it may rest. Neither do we expect the death of the Prince to have any influence on the ultimate decision of the great question which it may for a time postpone. Once in his grave he will be soon forgotten; but the progress of ideas, and the development of the future, will go on just the same as though he had never lived. Revolutions never go backward; and the discussion of the relative merits of a Republic and a Monarchy, as adapted to the wants of the English people, may be well classed among the wonderful revolutions of the Nineteenth century; and this agitation can have but one result.

THE PRESIDENT'S RELATIONS.

For some months the New York *Sun* has been publishing, from time to time, when other matter failed it, what it called a list of the office holding relatives of Grant, appointed by him. This publication has been made with the express purpose of furnishing grounds for the charges of aggravated nepotism made against President Grant, and it has been copied by most of those journals throughout the country who were willing to publish any thing that might help to substantiate their unfounded and malicious charges against the President. The New York *Times* has taken pains to go through the list referred to and to examine into the circumstances connected with each and every one, with the following result:

The President considers his own self-respect, and we believe he also considers the wishes of the people, by never replying to any attack made upon him. We have no authority to speak for him—but careful inquiries have assured us that outside of his official salary, his income does not exceed six thousand dollars a year. His principal property is his farm of six or seven hundred acres, near St. Louis, part of which was inherited by Mrs. Grant. The remainder was bought by General Grant from the other heirs, out of the one hundred thousand dollars given to him by the citizens of New York before he became President. One of the charges against the President is that this St. Louis farm was a present to him. The rest of the one hundred thousand dollars referred to was used in paying off the mortgage on his house in I street, Washington, now owned by General Sherman, and in purchasing and furnishing his house at Long Branch, which he is charged with receiving as a present from Mr. Murphy—that being another of the unmerciless fabrications set afloat by the *Sun* about the President, and repeated eagerly by journals opposed to him. Not a dollar's worth of property has been given to General Grant since he became President.

We now subjoin the so-called list of the President's relatives, published almost daily by the *Sun*. It will still be published, doubtless, notwithstanding the proofs given below of its falsity. But, at any rate, the man who does so publish it will stand self-convicted before the public as a professional and wanton libeller:

I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

Appointed to office by Johnson; retained by Grant.

II. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark.

Appointed Consul to Leipsic, by Lincoln; transferred to Denmark by Grant. Is a Methodist minister, a thorough linguist, a most competent man and was highly recommended.

III. Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, one of the military secretaries at the Executive Mansion.

Army appointment; holds no position of emolument at the hands of the President.

IV. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, San Francisco.

Was strongly recommended by California Delegation.

V. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, exclusive Indian trader for New Mexico, under the Indian Bureau; place worth $100,000 a year.

Was *not* appointed by President; holds no office under Indian Bureau; profits of place grossly exaggerated.

VI. Alexander Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

A first-class man, and capital appointment; is a member of the President's official household, and the duties are of such a character that from time immemorial the place has been filled by a relative or near friend of the President.

VII. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, electioneering agent for the renomination of Grant by means of United States soldiers and Gatling guns.

Is not President's brother-in-law, but Mrs. Grant's; has proven an excellent collector; carried out many reforms, principally in taking control of Custom-house out of hands of politicians.

VIII. James Longstreet, President's wife's cousin, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.

Is no relation whatever to either the President or his wife.

IX. Silas Hudson, President's cousin, Minister to Guatemala.

Was strongly recommended by his friends in Iowa; President has but slight acquaintance with him.

X. N. A. Patton, President's wife's cousin, Collector of the Port of Galveston.

No relation. The President does not even know him.

XI. Orlando H. Ross, President's cousin, clerk in the Third Auditor's Office, Washington.

Was a gallant soldier; was appointed *before Grant became President*, and *not* on his recommendation.

XII. Mr. Addison Dent, President's wife's third cousin, clerk in the Register's Office, Treasury Department, Washington.

No relation whatever.

XIII. George B. Johnson, President's third cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District of Ohio.

No relation whatever.

XIV. H. L. Winans, President's cousin's husband, Postmaster of Newport, Ky.

No relation whatever.

XV. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-law's brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans.

Is no relation either of the President or Collector Casey at New Orleans. President does not know him.

XVI. Peter Casey, President's brother-in-law's brother, Postmaster at Vicksburg, Miss.

Mrs. Grant's brother-in-law, was a *loyal Southerner. Not* appointed as the President's choice.

XVII. S. T. Lambert, M. D., President's second cousin, Receiver of Public Moneys in Oregon; said to be a defaulter, but retained in office.

No such person in office in Oregon now or at any other time.

XVIII. Reader W. Clarke, President's cousin, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Southern Ohio.

No relation; was a former member of Congress from Ohio.

XIX. C. A. Ford, President's cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, St. Louis.

Is no relation whatever; is *Collector*, not *Assessor*, of Internal Revenue. Mr. Delano says he is a first-class officer; "if there ever was an honest man he is one."

XX. Dr. E. H. Grant, President's third cousin. Clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington.

No relation.

XXI. E. C. David, President's wife's cousin's husband. Special Agent of the Postoffice Department in Illinois and Iowa.

No relation; President does not know him.

XXII. Charles F. Baldwin, President's cousin's husband, Mail Agent in Kentucky.

No relation; President does not know him.

XXIII. John J. Grant, President's second cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Twelfth District of New York.

No relation; President does not know him.

XXIV. Alexander Sharp, Jr., President's nephew, Cadet at Annapolis.

Mrs. Grant's, not the President's nephew.

XXV. Fred. Dent Grant, President's son, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry; gone to Europe on an illegal leave of absence granted him by his father.

Appointed to West Point by Johnson: is *not* on leave of absence, but is on duty on staff of the General of the Army.

Our readers may now see for themselves the willful dishonesty with which this list has been prepared by the *Sun*. What are they to think of any fresh charges against the President which may proceed from the same quarter?

"BEN. MCCULLOUGH," the new piece brought out at the California Theatre, is of the sort to delight the gentle beings of sanguinary turn who crave blood and thunder on the stage. In the first act the cheerful business of slaughter is opened by a contest between the hero and some ren-gade whites and Indians; a cabin is burned; the shooting is very promiscuous, and the curtain descends in the midst of sulphurous smoke. In the next act a railway train is thrown from the track, but no one is hurt except the hero, to whom that very train brings—his mother-in-law. She plots mischief, of course, and the heavy villain of the piece co-operates. Between them they get the gentle *Ben*, in the State prison, on a trumped-up case, for theft. In the third act the amount of bloodshed necessary to sustain the interest occurs in a revolt of the prisoners. Further bloodshed occurs in the next act. The convict, released after his ten years' confinement, *a la* Enoch Arden, sets out to return to his wife and home. The diabolical mother-in-law, without any sufficient provocation, turns the unknown, demented wanderer out in the winter's night; heavy villain discovers his identity and attempts to assassinate *Ben*, the innocent convict. The villain fell amidst the bloody business that comes of this, in which all the surviving characters take a hand. It was 11 o'clock, too late for our reporter to remain to see the carnage reserved for the last act. The piece has an odor of the slaughter-house, and is pervaded by such utter disregard of all probabilities that it will likely be successful.—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

LITERARY.

CHARLES READE has nearly completed another novel.

MISS AUGUSTA J. EVANS, of St. Elmo and Vashti fame, is trying to biographize Alex. H. Stephens.

"JOHN THOMPSON, BLOCKHEAD," is a new novel by the author of—not John Halifax, Gentleman, but Dorothy Fox.

MISS AMANDA M. DOUGLASS, one of the most accomplished of American novelists, has published a new work called Lucia: Her Problem.

DE MILLE has written a new book, called Among the Brigands. The Professor, always interesting, is too prolific to be anything more.

MESSRS. FRANCIS B. FELT & CO. announce a comic Christmas novel by Orpheus C. Kerr, called the Asters and Disasters of Society.

JULES CLARETIE, an editor of the Paris *Siecle*, has just published an interesting volume on the "Secret History of the Second Empire." One chapter has copious extracts from the correspondence of the government inviting foreign sovereigns to the Paris Exposition of 1867. The Emperor appears to have attached the utmost importance to the presence of foreign sovereigns in Paris, with their consorts. The Emperor of Russia briefly replied that the Empress was too feeble to accompany him. The Emperor of Austria excused the absence of the Empress by pressing engagements, but promised a visit from her at some other time. A master of ceremonies writes to Napoleon asking for instructions as to the treatment of King William of Prussia. This exasperated the Emperor, who replied: "How can you ask? Treat him just like the King of Bavaria!"

BETHINK AND BELIEVE.

There is no doubt—there can be no doubt, that in the various investigations which science has made she has added to the trophies of the past, and what we see in material development is also going on in the other departments of life. Consumption, once the terror of the human family, is now partly shorn of those terrors. You can meet it at the threshold and dispute its invasion by that more than wonderful medicine, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which has done more for its cure than all the remedies that have preceded it. We read every week of cures that Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has made. We see those on the streets in the full enjoyment of life, who once were apparently on their way to the "narrow house." Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has again relit the lamp of life and sent those once suffering invalids on their way rejoicing. Price $1.50 per bottle or 4 bottles for $5 at 167 Liberty street.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CONGRESS WATER! CONGRESS WATER!
Twenty-five cases direct from the Springs, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

The new and splendid stock of Drugs, Fine Sponges, all kinds, every size, shape and form.

Toilet articles, all styles. Toilet Sponges, the finest quality in the city, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE AND FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT.
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

SHOCKS TO THE SYSTEM.

The first shock of winter tells tremendously upon enfeebled systems. Every one knows that in passing from a warm region to a cold one, or *vice versa*, the body requires as a protection against epidemics, an acclimating medicine. All travelers and voyagers admit this. It is equally necessary to acclimate the system in passing the confines of one season and entering upon another. Autumn is gone and winter is here. Prepare the frame and the constitution to meet the change by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This inestimable vegetable tonic increases the staminal strength of those who take it, and renders them proof to a great extent against the devitalizing power of cold and damp. These two agents are as prolific of disease as tropical heat, and animal vigor—such vigor as this healthful and pure tonic affords through the whole organization—is a repellant which they cannot master. A large proportion of the colds, catarrhs, and pulmonary complaints which prevail in winter, might be avoided, by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with this invigorant and alterative. Not that it is recommended as a specific for those complaints, but as a preventive of their causes. On the other hand, it is not only a preventive of, but a specific for the indigestion, intestinal irregularities, malarious fevers, bilious attacks, and nervous affection, superinduced by a chilly and damp atmosphere.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Valuable Coal and Farming Lands FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR COAL MERCHANTS OR CAPITALISTS SEEKING A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

239 ACRES,

All of which is Underlaid with Coal.

This property is located on the Panhandle Railroad, only eight miles from Pittsburgh, and is also only fifteen minutes' walk from Lecelaire station on the Chartiers Valley Road.

The surface is splendid farming, and is well timbered and watered, about 140 acres timber. The Coal is of the very best quality, as can be seen at D. Steen's, or at Hopkins & Co.'s Works, adjoining.

The improvements consist of a Frame House of Five Rooms, Barns and other outbuildings, one of which property is beautiful laying land, and can be laid out to advantage in lots suitable for country residences.

Parties wishing to invest will find this one of the finest and cheapest pieces of property in the country. The whole will be sold on long terms and if desired the coal will be sold separate from the surface. For further information, address or apply to

J. K. HORNINGTON,
No. 142 Water street, Pittsburgh,
or P. C. DORRINGTON,
Main and Walnut streets, Temperanceville.
no16:TTH

STEAM HEATING

BY

High or Low Pressure.

Estimates furnished on application. Send for Pamphlet, with references, to

GEO. W. BLAKE,
215 Centre Street, New York.
oct8:d38

LUMBER! LUMBER!

IN YARD AND FOR SALE BY

L. WALTER & SON,
Nos. 160 and 263 RIVER AVENUE,
Eighth ward, Allegheny City.

750,000 feet Pine Boards and Plank.
175,000 feet Choice Dry Indiana Walnut B'ds.
60,000 feet Dry White Ash Boards and Plank.
25,000 feet Butternut Plank and Boards.
50,000 feet Poplar Boards and Chair Plank.
60,000 feet Oak and Chestnut Boards and Plank.
50,000 feet Yellow Pine.
300,000 No. 1 18-inch Mich. Shingles.
Walnut and Maple Figured Counter Tops. Keep constantly on hand Flooring, Weather Boards, split and patent, and a general selection of Pine and Hemlock Yard Lumber. aug2:85

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE, C. SONNENRICH, H. BECKERS.

A New Establishment,

WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Furniture and Upholstery,

127 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seasonable Goods

AT

LOW PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Black Dress Silks.

At $1,50,

Colored Dress Silks,

INCLUDING ALL THE

New, Winter, and Light Evening Shades

A CHOICE STOCK

BLACK ALPACAS

AND

Corded Poplins.

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods.

TYCOON REPPS,

Rich Figures, for Ladies' Wrappers.

ALL KINDS OF

Flannels, Cassimeres and Waterproof Cloth,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

CLEARING OUT

SALE

AT

Auction Prices.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Will offer, from and after this day, the balance of their stock of

Autumn and Winter

DRESS GOODS, &c.

At Prices to meet the wants of the Popular Trade.

Black Alpacas, Velvet Cloaks,
Pure Mohairs, Velveteen Cloaks,
Henrietta Cloths, Braided do.,
Cashmeres, Talmas, Talmas,
Merinos, Ottoman Shawls.

They also offer at reduced prices the entire stock of Velvets, Black Silks, Velveteens, Wool Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres; in fact all stock distinctively

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS,

It being their determination that prices shall be made, having in view an immediate clearing out of every lot.

Orders promptly attended to.

Moorhouse & Carsten,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

dec PITTSBURGH, PA.

"Absolutely the Best Protection Against Fire."

OVER ONE THOUSAND

Actual Fires Put Out With It!

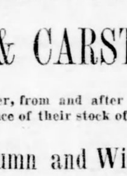
MORE THAN

$8,000,000.00

worth of property saved from the flames!

THE

BABCOCK



FIRE EXTINGUISHER

F. W. FARWELL, Sec'y,

656 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

In daily use by the Fire Departments of the principal cities of the Union.

The Government has adopted it. The leading Railways use it. Insurance Companies reduce rates where it is introduced.

☞ SEND FOR "ITS RECORD." ☜

GEO. T. CARTER & CO.,

General Agents,

67 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

no23:f44

VICK'S

Floral Guide

FOR 1872.

Over ONE HUNDRED PAGES—printed in TWO COLORS, on superb TINTED PAPER—FOUR HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS OF FLOWERS, PLANTS and VEGETABLES, with Descriptions, and TWO COLORED PLATES. Directions and Plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c. The handsomest and best FLORAL GUIDE in the World. All for TEN CENTS to those who think of buying Seeds. Not a quarter the cost. 200,000 sold of 1871. Address

no23:f:2-d&8 JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

SIEBERT & BERG,

DEALERS IN

Leather, Hides, Oil AND SHOE FINDINGS,

No. 406 Penn Street,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they will sell as they will sell at lowest cash prices. au14:y13

STEAM LAUNDRY—At Glendale, on the F. W. & C. R. W., free from smoke and dirt. Capacity 200 dozen pieces per day. Special contracts made with families for the whole washing or rough drying. Packages called for and delivered free of charge with promptness.

Office No. 2 Duquesne way.
no1:y15 CONSAUL & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

For the Holidays

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

SHAWLS,

Cloaks and Sacques.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

Rich Sash Ribbons,
Plain and Roman Striped Scarfs,
Roman Striped Woolen Scarfs,
Broche Scarfs, all colors.
A complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
A large stock of Lace Handkerchiefs very cheap
Ladies' Plain Lawn and Fancy Handkerchiefs
Gents' Linen and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs.
Fine Handkerchiefs, highly perfumed, in Fancy Boxes.
Embroidered Slipper Patterns, Ottoman and Cushion Covers.
Lace and Crochet Tidies, and a large assortment of

Fancy Goods for the Holidays,

AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

CHICAGO AND WHEELING.

Additional Testimony

OF THE

EXCELLENT QUALITIES

OF THE

Burke & Barnes'

FIRE PROOF SAFES.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

One of our bankers who has witnessed the effects of the great Chicago fire on the safes, so-called fire-proof, informs us that a greater part of those which were directly in contact with the fire failed to protect the papers inside—that the safes already advertised as having withstood the fire were in most cases protected by vaults or covered by fallen debris, and thus kept cool. With this being the common result, it was with feelings of local pride that he examined the books and papers of Messrs. Rumsey, Williams & Co., No. 28 Chamber of Commerce, *taken from a Burke & Barnes' Safe of the old pattern, and found them in a state of* PERFECT PRESERVATION, *though fully exposed to the flames, while expensive Eastern and Cincinnati safes turned out their contents charred and unrecognizable.* There is no reason why our city builders cannot make as good safes and better than those put up elsewhere, and no reason, except *fashion*, that our merchants should go to other cities for their safes.

ANOTHER BLAST FOR THE BURKE AND BARNES' SAFES.

It is not alone in Chicago these safes have so frequently been in actual conflagration and proved themselves to be *fire proof* in every particular, as will be seen by the following:

OFFICE OF
WHEELING IRON AND NAIL CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va., October 31, 1871.

Messrs. Burke & Barnes, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—This will certify that we had in our office when it was burned on the 3d of September ult. one of your fire-proof safes, and we are gratified to say that the safe proved satisfactory in every respect, preserving the contents as safe as could be expected under the circumstances.

Yours respectfully,
C. D. HUBBARD, Sec'y.

OFFICE AND WORKS
OF THE

BURKE AND BARNES'

Fire and Thief Proof Safes,

129 AND 131 THIRD AVE.,

PITTSBURGH.

nov15:fthr

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

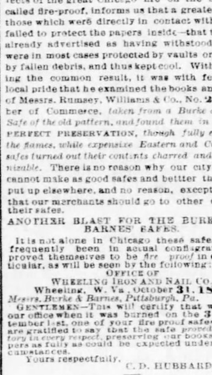
To its Natural Vitality and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray; either of them disposes it to fall off prematurely, and either effect is unsightly and unpleasant to behold. Dr. AYER'S consummate skill has produced an antidote for these deformities, which has won gratitude for him from multitudes of women and men. His HAIR VIGOR sometimes reproduces lost hair; and always restores to faded and gray hair its natural color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. The comparatively few bald and gray heads, that we see, are those who have not yet discovered the virtues of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR for renewing the hair. The fresh and youthful hair we see on older heads is often the product of his art. If you are disfigured, or made old, austere and ugly, by gray hair, restore its youthful color, and with it your features to their original softness and agreeable expression.

As an elegant dressing for beautifying the Hair, it has no superior.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
AND SOLD ALL ROUND THE WORLD.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
ap4:TTHS-T WHOLESALE AGENTS.



BAGS.

Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.

We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

Looking Glasses.

PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,

No. 141 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.

☞ FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. 1y4:no5-TTHS

HOLIDAYSBURG (PA.) SEMINARY.

REV. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.

Successful, Thorough, Healthful, Economical.

SPECIAL advantages. *No coal smoke nor oil lamps;* Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus; proximity to various Churches; Gymnasium, ample Grounds, beautiful Scenery; Pure Mountain Water. Music under Prof. Lippert.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

At $5.50 and $6.00,

Silk Cloaking Velvets,

DECIDED BARGAINS.

At 90c., Black Waterproof Cloths, good quality.
At 60c., Japaness Silks, beautiful styles, a great bargain.
At 37½c., Satine Cloths, all the new winter shades.
At 25c., Heavy Double Warp Poplins.
At 25c., Fine Striped Poplins, in extra bargain.
At 20c., Tycoon Repps for Wrappers.
At 25c., Fine French Chintzes, rich styles.
At 12½c., Good Styles Delaines, best cloths.

At 10 Cents,

FAST COLORED PRINTS.

All the Best Makes and Styles.

At 6¼ and 8½c., Good Fast Colored Prints.
At 12½c., Plain Gray Carpet.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels, extra good for the price.
At 50 and 60c., All Wool Shoulder Shawls.
At $1 and $1.25, Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At $1.50 and $2, All Wool Felt Skirts, Printed Borders.
At $2, Fine Felt Skirts, Velvet Trimmed.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

GRATES.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WELLMAN PATENT

Reflector Stoves

AND

GRATES,

KELL'S PATENT

IRON HEARTH,

The Anchor Sad Iron,

FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.

The Reflector is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.

The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE

Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.

Our irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.

Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES' corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,

Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,

se23:nd51 PITTSBURGH.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

For Winter Wear.

A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.

A FULL SELECTION OF

Ladies' and Misses'

WHITE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

AS WELL AS

Gents' Fine Slippers,

JUST RECEIVED.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

31 Fifth Avenue.

no28:TTHS

BAILEY & CO

Chestnut & 12th Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Jewelers and Silversmiths.

FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.

Quality Guaranteed.

Goods sent by Express on approval.

TTHS

The Triumph

COOKING STOVES.

THE

Triumph and Jackson

COOK STOVES,

Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by

BISSELL & CO.,

235 Liberty Street.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

JUST RECEIVED BY

Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,

128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole.
400 " Springfield Oak Sole.
100 Doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands;

with a full assortment of Saddlers' and Shoemakers' stocks, wholesale and retail. n2

C. C. BOYLE.....JAS RICHEY, JR

C. C. BOYLE & CO.,

Lumber Dealers,

Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge

Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding, Flooring and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.

je23:s26-TF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Great Annual

C

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au8:tf

IRA B. McVAY & CO., BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Youghiogheny & Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

no20:tf9

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

an9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low cost market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

NEW YORK, December 11, 1871.

Gold heavy at 109@109¼. Loans were made at from 5 to 7 in gold for carrying. Clearances $30,000,000. Governments strong and higher. The Germans bought freely. The stock market was strong and advancing until after bank hours, when a commission was paid for the use of money over the counter. The commission was about ¼ to ⅝ per cent. The features have been Lake Shore and Erie. The money market was easier. The stringency of stock brokers before the close of bank hours, and loans were made at ½ of 1 per cent. Last sales of gold were in gold to 1-16. It is confidently affirmed that the clique locking up has taken $10,000,000 out of the market. In sympathy, it is said, is $12,000,000. State bonds steady.

Sterling exchange 109.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81 117¼; 5-20s '62 110⅝; do '64 110⅜; do '65 111⅜; new do 114; do '67 115¾; do '68 115⅞; 10-40s 109⅝; currency do 118¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi 98¾; Tennessee old 65¾; do new 68¾; Virginia new 68¾; do old 62; North Carolina old 35; do new 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 85¾; Quicksilver 37; Pacific Express 99; Wells, Fargo 96¾; American Merchants Union do 60¾; United States do 69¾; Pac Mail 48¾; New York Central 95¾; Hudson River 127; Erie 20; preferred 44¾; Harlem 122; preferred 130; Reading 114¾; Michigan Central 118; Cleveland & Pittsburg 93; Cleveland & Toledo 107; preferred 78½; Rock Island 103¾; New Jersey Central 111; St. Paul 58½; preferred 77; Wabash 39; preferred 56; Fort Wayne 96; Terre Haute 15; preferred 50; Chicago & Alton 117; preferred 119; Ohio & Mississippi 42¾; C. C. C. 87¾; Burlington & Quincy 138; Lake Shore 90¾; Panama 126; Illinois Central 133; Union Pacific 37½; Central Pacific Bonds 103¾; Union 91¾.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, December 11, 1871. }

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109½
U. S. 6s, 1881	117½
U. S. 5-20s '62	110½
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	112¾
U. S. 10-40s	109
5s, 10-40s	109¾
6s, currency	118¾
Pac. Mail	48¾
Western Union Tel.	85¾
Quicksilver	37
Pacific Express	99
Wells, Fargo	96¾
Adams Express	69
American Express	59½
New York Central	95¾
Erie	20
Erie preferred	44¾
Hudson River	127
Harlem	122
Harlem preferred	130
Reading	114¾
Michigan Central	118
Lake Shore	90¾
Illinois Central	133
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93
Cleveland & Toledo	107
Rock Island	103¾
Northwestern	58½
Northwestern preferred	77
Fort Wayne	96
Ohio & Mississippi	42¾
Terre Haute	15
Terre Haute preferred	50
Wabash	39
Wabash preferred	56
Chicago & Alton	117
Chicago & Alton preferred	119
C. C. C. & I.	87¾
Panama	126
Union Pacific	37½
Central Pacific Bonds	103¾
Burlington & Quincy	138

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U. S. 10-40s	109
5s, 10-40s	109¾
6s, currency	118¾
Pac. Mail	48¾
Western Union Tel.	85¾
Quicksilver	37
Pacific Express	99
Wells, Fargo	96¾
Adams Express	69
American Express	59½
New York Central	95¾
Erie	20
Erie preferred	44¾
Hudson River	127
Harlem	122
Harlem preferred	130
Reading	114¾
Michigan Central	118
Lake Shore	90¾
Illinois Central	133
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93
Cleveland & Toledo	107
Rock Island	103¾
Northwestern	58½
Northwestern preferred	77
Fort Wayne	96
Ohio & Mississippi	42¾
Terre Haute	15
Terre Haute preferred	50
Wabash	39
Wabash preferred	56
Chicago & Alton	117
Chicago & Alton preferred	119
C. C. C. & I.	87¾
Panama	126
Union Pacific	37½
Central Pacific Bonds	103¾
Burlington & Quincy	138

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, December 11, 1871. }

ASHES—Soda Ash, 4 cts for common and 4½@4¾ for refined. Pearls, 11 cts; Pots, 10. Nitrate Soda, 5 cts.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of fair to medium at 80@85, and prime to choice at 90@95.

APPLES—The market is steady, with regular sales at $2.50@3.00 per bbl for common to good, and $3.50 for prime. It is worthy of notice that the stock in this market consists mostly of common and medium grades—prime York state fruit, in full barrels, would no doubt bring $4.00, perhaps $4.25.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely, but for the better grades there is a steady demand and prices are fully maintained; 29@27 for prime to choice. Common butter is generally neglected and the stock of this kind is accumulating.

BEANS—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $2.25@2.50 per bushel for medium to prime navy, and $2.00 for common.

BEESWAX—There is no stock in this market in hands of commission men.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and prices nominally unchanged; 9@12 cts per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $4.50 per cwt.

CORN MEAL—Sales of small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CHEESE—Is quoted, in a jobbing way, from store, at 15@16 for prime New York Goshen; 14@15 for prime Ohio Goshen; 13@14 for Factory, and 12@13 for dairy.

CRANBERRIES—$12@14 for Jersey cultivated and $17 for Sackett's Bell Early.

CIDER—There is a wide range in prices, as there is also in quality—we quote at $8@10 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer and a shade higher; we now quote standard brands, in car load lots, at 21 cts.

DRESSED HOGS—Continue to come in freely, but there is a steady demand; prices are maintained, 5@5¼ cts per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 10@10¼ for halved, 7@7½ for quartered and 5@6 for quarters. Apples—7¼@8¾ for medium to choice.

EGGS—The supply of fresh continues very small, and when they sell readily at 32. Pickled eggs are in fair supply, and we are reported sales at 25@30 cts, according to quality.

FLOUR—Trade continues quiet, and the market, in a general way, is devoid of a single new item worthy of notice. Good shipping extras, $7@7.25; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7.50; good to choice red winter wheat, $6.75@7.00. Rye Flour, $5.50.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers, 75@77 cts to the trade—85@85 in a retail way. Mixed stock quoted at 40@60 cts, according to quality.

GRAIN—The operations in grain of all kinds are comparatively light; the demand, as a general thing, is local being restricted to supplying immediate wants, and, consequently, notwithstanding the arrivals are only fair, stocks are fully up to present requirements. There seems to be little or no inquiry from the east; and it would appear that taking prices as a basis, there is not sufficient to afford consignments—in other words, prices are as high relatively here as at the seaboard; if there was only a fair shipping demand, trade would improve, but this it seems, at present, at least, is not the question. Where trade continues to come in very slowly and with a steady demand, prices are firm though not quotably higher. $1.45@1.48 for fair to prime and 35@50 cts more for white—a round lot of strictly No. 1 red would no doubt bring the even $1.50. Oats generally reported slow but unchanged; 45@47 by the car load for good mixed to prime white. There is a fair inquiry for Corn but there is no change to make in quotations; 58@60 for car and 63@65 for shelled, since the suspension of navigation the arrivals, as might be expected, have been comparatively light. Barley is quiet and unchanged; 80@85 for spring and 85@90 for fall, according to quality. Rye—very little offering in this market; in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 90@95.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The position is without any change since our last general report, but the Rio news, now due, will it is thought, effect prices. Buyers and sellers are in some doubt as to which will be benefited. The opinion most prevalent is that, with the deficiency in the crops throughout the coffee producing countries of the world—which is estimated, on reports well authenticated, to be 1,300,000 bags—Rio coffee will at least hold its present position, if it does not appreciate in value. The Rio news, hourly expected, will not be based entirely on the status in Brazil, but will be made up from home intelligence coupled with the late break in the United States—the news of which will have reached Rio—and may be of a character far different from that which is anticipated by the owners of large stocks in this country. The general depression in trade, influenced by the tight money market usual at this season, will be instrumental in keeping down speculation at present, but it is generally conceded that before we go far into the new year, Coffee will be held at high values and continue strong until the crop of 1872 is harvested and marketed. The stock of Rio in this country, in first hands, is about 80,000 bags. Sugars—Refined sugars are off in the last week and it is safe to buy at the current rates of the day in view of the fact that raw sugars or refiners use are the strong, while grocery grades of Porto Rico are in good request at our quotations. New crop Orleans is already on this market, and we may now look for a plentiful supply, throughout the season at reasonable prices. Molasses—New Orleans molasses are not yet in full supply but the prospect is good for large stocks at lower figures than have ruled for ten years. Syrups tend downward and on them we revise our figures. Rice—Carolina is not coming to market freely and much higher prices asked. Rangoon and Patna steady.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A. 13¼; B. 12¾; Ex. C. 12¾; C. Yellow, 12¾, Porto Rico Sugars—Extra Choice Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@ 13¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C. Yellow, 11¾; C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 24; Prime, 23; Good, 22; Fair, 21@21¾. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25½ @26. Mocha, 30@32. Unwashed Coffee, pure, 26. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 68. White Diamond, 65. Lovering's, 65. Dunlap's, 65. Sugar Drips, 70; Brune's, 68; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50@55. New crop, 65@70.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; Good, 9¾; Fair, 9. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 24. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 5. Cloves, 25. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HAY—The arrivals of baled continue light and prices, in consequence, are strong; we now quote at $25@28 for good to prime.

HIDES—Quoted at 9@9½ cts.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $155 per ton; single dressed, $205; Scutched, $265@285.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 24. Alsopice, 18. Cassia, 5. Cloves, 25. Nutmegs, $1.40.

LARD

HOME NEWS.

Seriously Injured.—Patrick Donovan fell from the top of a car at the Union Depot a little after six o'clock last evening, and received injuries from which it is feared he will not recover. He was taken to the Mercy Hospital.

Fatal Accident.—Last evening about eight o'clock, a man named John H. McDonald was killed on the Connellsville Railroad, near the Birmingham bridge. The Coroner was notified, who sent a telegram to the wife of deceased, who resides at Bradey's Bend, notifying her of the sad occurrence. The inquest will be held this morning.

Injunction Applied For.—In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, T. C. Lazear, Esq., filed a bill in equity, on behalf of James H. Hopkins, Esq., and asked for an injunction restraining the Penn avenue Commissioners and C. Howard & Co., contractors, from constructing a sewer on the premises of complainant. The case was held over by consent until next Saturday.

To the Work House.—Yesterday morning Mayor Drum sent four persons to the Work House. The girl, Lizzie Young, who was arrested some months ago for parading the streets in men's clothing, was, at her own request, sent up for four months. The other cases were: Tony Snyder, sixty days; "Scroppy" Dusen, thirty days, and Henry Howard, for a similar term—all for disorderly conduct and vagrancy.

Last Evening during the play of "Help," in the last act, quite a serious accident occured, in the discharge of the pistol by Mr. Murphy, Mr. E. F. Gilbert was quite seriously wounded in the face, the wad striking him. Mr. Gilbert, on the forehead and completely covering his face with powder, closing his eyes and his face bleeding profusely. Dr. Cable was summoned and somewhat relieved the sufferer. Mr. Gilbert is one of the most promising actors in Mr. Bloomer's stock company, and it will be a source of regret to all to learn of this unfortunate accident.

Y. M. C. A. Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Christian Association will be held at Library Hall this evening at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Cephas Brainard, of New York, Rev. F. A. Noble and H. K. Porter. The annual report will not be read, but will be published, and distributed at the close of the meeting. The music embracing some very fine selections will be rendered by the choir of the First Baptist church. The interest felt by the public in the work of the society will guarantee a large meeting.

Something Good.

George Belstein, one of the very best butchers in the Allegheny market, has provided himself with six fancy beeves which he will serve to his old friends and such new ones as the exquisite quality of the meat will attract. All who desire choice and savory roasts or steaks, and who does not? should visit the stall of Mr. George Belstein, No. 12, in the Allegheny market, from this to Christmas, or, indeed, at any other time, for he never buys or butchers anything but select and well fatted cattle, and is besides a very pleasant man to deal with.—TFM

William Stark,

of the engine building firm of Stark, McMahon & Co., in this city, we learn, is spoken of as a permanent successor to the late Joseph French, Superintendent of the City Waterworks. We mean no disparagement to any others who may apply when we say that an acquaintance of many years with Mr. Stark and many opportunities of judging of his integrity, skill and practical knowledge of steam enginery, warrant us in the opinion that he is eminently qualified for the office. No inferior man should be trusted with so position so important when one so capable as Mr. Stark can be procured.

The Tyrone Postoffice Robbery.

United States Detective Gillespie yesterday afternoon arrested a man giving his name as William Lindsay, who is charged with being implicated in the robbery of the postoffice at Tyrone, on the night of November 21st. There were four persons engaged in the affair, and three are now in jail—Reilly, Bailey and Lindsay is said to be the fourth. One of the parties, Thomas Reilly, also from this city, gave a description of his accomplices, and Lindsay was arrested on the description furnished. He denies ever having been further east than East Liberty. He was held by Commissioner McCandless for a hearing on Wednesday morning.

Died from His Injuries.

On Friday morning last Thomas Moore, a one-armed man in the employ of the Cleveland Coal and Coke Company, was run over by a wagon at the works of the company, receiving injuries from the effects of which he died yesterday morning. It appears that he was about to drive a trip from the pit to the check house, and in attempting to jump on the wagon, slipped and fell, when the wheels of the wagon passed over him, breaking both the legs and other wise injuring him. The injured man was taken to his home at Turtle Creek, and lived until about one o'clock yesterday morning. Deceased was about forty-five years of age and leaves a family.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending December 10, 1871, as reported by order of the Board of Health, J. Guy McCandless, Health Physician:

Alcoholism, intemperance, 2; accident, 1; aneurism, 1; apoplexy, cerebral, 1; stillborn, 3; quinsy, 1; Bronchitis, acute, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; consumption, 5; catarrh, 1; disease of the heart, 5; eclampsia, 3; fever, typhoid, 6; inflammation of bowels, 1; inflammation of lungs, 1; inflammation of lungs typhoid, 1; inflammation of peritoneum, 1; marasmus, 2; old age, 2; premature birth, 1; smallpox, 21; septicemia, 1; unknown, 1; still births, 3. Of the above there were under 1 year, 15; from 1 to 2, 1; from 2 to 5, 7; from 5 to 10, 1; from 10 to 15, 4; from 15 to 20, 4; from 20 to 30, 12; from 30 to 40, 5; from 40 to 50, 4; from 50 to 60, 5; from 60 to 70, 3; from 70 to 80, 2; males, 33; females, 28; white, 59; colored, 2; total, 61.

The Iron City College.

Many of our readers will doubtless be glad to know that this popular and successful business college continues to enjoy its accustomed prosperity. At present its roll of students includes the names of young men from twelve different States; and a finer looking or more intelligent set of young men is nowhere to be found.

The school itself is a model of neatness, order and regularity. Everything moves off with precision, and notwithstanding the large number of students in attendance, all is quiet, harmonious and full of vigorous and energetic activity. There are but few, if any, other schools in the country capable of rendering to young men such service as this. Those persons desirous of special information concerning the school are referred to its large and beautifully illustrated circular, which will be mailed to any address on application to the Principal, Prof. J. C. Smith, A.M.

Death of Bernard Burns, Esq.

This morning we announce the death of Bernard Burns, Esq., one of our very oldest citizens, which took place yesterday, suddenly, in Philadelphia. The deceased was a kind-hearted, innocent man, who had many friends and few enemies. He never received any education, but, withal, was a shrewd and keen chap, who, by dint of tact and sagacity of investment, managed to pile up a fortune which one hundred thousand dollars would fall miserably short in estimating its proportions. Many jokes of the business career of the departed are yet current in mercantile circles, but the deceased has left behind a most honorable record. "Barney" was shrewd, and although he presented a parsimonious front, made some three millions ago, but the contents of which we know nothing of, but presume his son, Francis Xavier, a student in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, will receive the largest part of his earthly possessions. Mr. Burns was about seventy years of age, his death will cause a genuine sorrow in this community, where he was so widely known and so universally respected.

The School Law.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the printed school laws and the articles explanatory thereof, we find the following:

SECTION 115—PAGE 58.—"The power to take compulsory possession of school sites, should not be exercised unless *suitable lots* cannot otherwise be obtained on reasonable conditions."

SEC. 101—PAGE 52.—"In all cases it is *proper to ascertain*, and to a proper extent to be guided by public sentiment, on questions in which the *public are directly interested*." Such as the erection of a new school house.

SEC. 104—PAGE 53.—"No School Director should be the contractor for building a school house."

SEC. 95—PAGE 51.—"The location (for a new school house) should be central to the population to be accommodated. Low and damp, or bleak and exposed positions, *should not be accepted even as gifts*."

SEC. 95—Page 51.—"The title to the ground selected for a school house should be carefully investigated and found to be perfect, before the building is commenced."

SEC. 62—Page 79.—"It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to publish an annual statement of the amount of moneys received and expended, and the amount due from collections, and setting forth all the financial operations of the district."

SEC. 59—Page 75.—"It shall not be lawful for any Director or President of any School Board in this Commonwealth to be interested in the furnishing of books, or other supplies for said schools.

"Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and punishable with a fine or imprisonment. These provisions of the school laws are respectfully referred to the outgoing School Board of the First ward, Allegheny.

S. S. Teachers' Union.

The regular monthly meeting of the United and Reformed Presbyterian S. S. Teachers' Union was held last evening, in the Third U. P. Church, Rev. Dr. Brown's. President Reed in the chair. After the usual devotional exercises and reading of minutes of previous meeting, the President announced the annual election of officers as the first business in order, and appointed Messrs. Perry, Kerr, Snyder and Thompson, tellers. Some discussion ensued as to whether all the officers should be voted for in a body, or each office separately as heretofore. The latter plan was finally adhered to. The association then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

President—S. S. Mahood, Second U. P. church.
Vice President—Rev. W. H. Knox, Eleventh Ward Mission.
Recording Secretary—Miss R. McKnight, Ref. Pres. (O. S.)
Corresponding Secretary—John Moore, Fifth U. P. church.
Treasurer—Jane Perry, Fifth U. P. church.
Business Committee—F. R. McCutcheon, First Reformed Presbyterian church, T. H. Rabe, Sixth Avenue Mission, and Jas. W. Houston, First R. P. church.

The Business Committee reported the following subject for discussion at the next meeting, to be held in the Fourth U. P. church, Penn avenue:

Reports from the various Sabbath Schools for the past year, statistics, &c.

The attendance was unusually large and the voting quite spirited. The Eleventh Ward Mission, although the youngest school, had the largest representation. After a few remarks by the retiring President, Rev. S. B. Reed, the meeting adjourned with prayer by Rev. W. H. Knox. Benediction by Rev. S. B. Reed.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Important Business Disposed of—The Officers for the Water Commission—The Park Project—Fifth Avenue Market—Ordinances and Survey Plans—The City Hall Accounts—Reports from the Committees—The Mayor's Salary Question—General Routine Business.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, Dec. 11, 1871.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

Council met at fifteen minutes past two o'clock.

Present—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Burgwin, Chislett, Devlin, Friday, Gallaher, Herron, Hoeh, House, Jeremp, E. P. Jones, Kelsey, Asdale, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, McCarthy, McCune, Morrow, Murdock, Murray, Neely, Phillips, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Riddell, Wilson and A. H. Gross, President.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

A NEW MEMBER SWORN IN.

Mr. MURDOCK moved that the case of the new member elect from the Twenty-first ward be taken up.

The certificate of election of Mr. James Littell, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Edwards, was then presented.

The credentials were received, and President Gross administered the oath of office to Mr. Littell.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MCCUNE presented a petition from D. P. Chapman for a reduction of business tax. Referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. RIDDELL, a petition for gas lamp on Forty-first street. Referred to Committee on Gas.

Also, petition praying for the appointment of receivers to assess damages caused by the grading of Thirty-ninth street from Butler street to Penn.

Mr. E. H. JONES, a petition for vacation of Seminary alley, between Roberts and Miller streets. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. GROSS offered a resolution that the new boilers for the water works. Referred.

The same gentleman asked that he be relieved from acting on the special committee appointed to fix the Mayor's salary. The request was granted.

Mr. LLOYD presented a petition from Hutchinson, Glass & Co. for the construction of a sewer on Second avenue, accompanied by an ordinance authorizing the same. The petition was received and ordinance passed, with the amendment that Councils could order its removal at any time, at the expense of the firm.

Mr. THOMPSON, a petition for water pipes on Dennison avenue. Referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Unfinished business from Common Council was then taken up, and the action of that branch concurred, except on the following items:

An ordinance amending the second section of the ordinance creating the Water Commission, giving the Board the power to elect their own officers, which had been read three times and passed under suspension of the rules, in Common Council, was laid over under the rules.

Mr. RIDDELL moved that the ordinance be published, which motion was carried.

A motion authorizing the assessment of damages on Penn avenue from Forty-fourth street to city line. Laid over under the rules.

WATER COMMISSION OFFICERS.

Mr. BURGWIN, from the Water Commissioners presented a communication setting forth that the Commission after having the matter under consideration, had concluded that to carry on the work on hand they would require the services of a Secretary, Chief Engineer and Mechanical Engineer, and that they thought the salary of the Secretary should be $2,500, and the Engineerf $4,000 each per annum.

The Commission further reported that in a few months, perhaps sooner, there might be required the services of two or more Assistant Engineers, draughtsmen, &c., but they did not deem it advisable to fix any salaries for these officers at present. The Board desired, however, to have the power to appoint these officers as they might be needed from time to time.

Accompanying was an ordinance also authorizing the Board to employ such assistants as they might need from time to time.

The communication was accepted; the resolution read three times and passed, and the ordinance read the second time and laid over; no action had on it.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. MCCUNE asked for information as to whether Select Council had power to act on the Water Commission was in order after the reading of the minutes.

Mr. BURGWIN then moved the suspension of the rules and the passage of the ordinance on its third reading. The motion was lost, and the ordinance went over under the rules.

The next business in order was to know whether the report was accepted and approved.

President GROSS stated that it had been accepted, but not approved.

A member now made a motion to approve the report, which was seconded by the cashier for the reading of the ordinance. This request was complied with by the President.

Mr. GALLAHER offered an amendment, directing the Secretary of the Commission at $2,000, and that of two engineers at $3,500 each.

Mr. RIDDELL thought that the city should secure the best talent, and if we cut down the salaries to this figure, that end would be defeated.

Mr. ASDALE offered a resolution fixing the salary at a sum not to exceed $2,500 per Secretary, and not to exceed $4,000 for each of the engineers.

This resolution was withdrawn for the purpose of allowing Mr. Burgwin to offer a resolution, the same in effect, with the advantage that it would come from the Commission, which would be the proper course for such action.

On motion, the report of the Water Commission was now adopted.

Mr. BURGWIN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Councils authorize the appointment of one Secretary for the Water Commission at a salary not to exceed $2,500, and a Chief Engineer, and assistant mechanical engineer, at a salary not to exceed $4,000 each.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution had been passed in Common Council to the effect that when Councils adjourn, it be to meet on Tuesday, December 26.

A motion was made that the resolution read Friday, 22d inst., instead of Tuesday, the 26th. Carried.

An ordinance opening Locust street, from Shingiss street to rear of lots fronting on Marion street. In C. C. rules suspended and read three times and passed. In S. C. laid over under the rules.

Ordinance for the vacation of Friendship avenue, from Elm to Ella streets. Motion to adhere to former action and ask for a Committee of Conference.

The motion was carried, and Messrs. E. B. Jones and Burgwin were appointed on committee.

THE PROPOSED PUBLIC PARK.

Mr. BURGWIN asked leave to present the report of the Special Committee appointed to obtain suitable property for a public park. The permission was granted and the report read, of which the following is an abstract:

The Committee state that in pursuance of the authority vested in them by resolution adopted in Councils, they negotiated with the agent of E. W. H. Schenley and wife, and subject to their approval, a contract for the purchase of about 280 acres of land, situate in the Twenty-second ward. Annexed to the report of the Committee was a copy of the contract, which was published several days since. The Committee recommended the approval of the agreement, and also the passage of an accompanying ordinance, providing for the submission of this contract to a vote of the citizens at the next May law.

In recommending the contract, the Committee developed in brief, a plan under which they believed the city might acquire a desirable and very attractive Park, at little if any actual expense, either in original outlay or in improving and keeping it in order.

The committee did not deem it necessary to urge the importance of such a place of resort for our citizens, as the necessity for prompt action, if it were intended ever to acquire a city park worthy of the name. The facts that the tracts referred to lay within the limits of the city, and that it was accessible by steam and horse cars, were also referred to.

It was urged that in view of the fact that land was rapidly appreciating in value, and that it was generously offered at half the price offered by speculators, if the city should forgo this opportunity, the expectation of ever having a city park might as well be abandoned.

The report proceeds to show upon what grounds the committee found their belief that the park might be secured at not to say a moderate cost, but at *no cost*.

The proposed contract covers the purchase of 280 acres, and that the city reserves the right to dispose of at pleasure of from forty to fifty acres, leaving from 245 to 250 acres for a Park. The land is such as to make about forty acres at the far end can be easily laid off in suburban and villa lots, which at any time can be sold for twice the entire sum paid for the whole. The committee are of the opinion that in a few years fifty acres might be sold in this way for more than enough to cover the purchase money, but also the entire cost of improvement.

Moreover, several parties owning real estate in the vicinity of the proposed park, have offered to give to the city more or less land which they own, on condition that the park is located there. This land it is proposed to hold as a part of the sinking fund for the payment of the first cost of the park, and of the improvements thereon.

This report was signed by five members of the committee, the sixth approving of the plan, but declining to sign the paper.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved that the report be received, and its first reading, and ordered to be printed. Carried.

Mr. M. P. JONES having been relieved from serving on the Committee on Mayor's Salary, Messrs. Wainwright and Miller were announced as a new committee.

On motion, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.....President.
H. MCMASTER.....Clerk.

President Oliver called this branch to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, the following members being present:

Messrs. Arthurs, Barr, Beymer, Black, McGymsey Brown, Huffman, Carroll, Caskey, Chalmers, Cohen, Dietrich, D. L. Fleming, Jno. Fleming, Folsom, Forsee, Froelich, Gilmore, Hambel, Hayden, Hauch, Evan Jones, J. H. Jones, Kinzer, Kohne, Lageman, Lappan, Lowrey, McQuiddan, McKelvey, Mc. McKim, Morgan, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, H. W. Oliver, Sr., Price, Rowley, Seiferth, Sims, Smith, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace, Watson, H. W. Oliver, Jr., President.

Mr. ROWLEY moved a suspension of the reading of the minutes.

Mr. WALLACE objected, as they had not had the minutes read for several meetings. He was opposed to such a practice.

Mr. CHAIR then stated that objection being made a three-fourths vote would be required to suspend.

The motion was then put and lost.

Clerk MCMASTER read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. WALLACE presented a petition, accompanied by an ordinance, granting Reitz & Co. permission to erect an iron-clad on Sixteenth, near Pike street, Tenth ward. Petition accepted and ordinance read three times and passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

THE WATER COMMISSION.

Mr. MCCANDLESS presented an ordinance to amend the Water Commission ordinance so as to empower the Commission to employ what men they needed, and to fix their salaries as soon after organization as was desirable. The ordinance was passed. In C. non-concurred and postponed until published. C.C. adhered to former action.

Also, a bill for taxes from Hubbard Bros., which was referred to Finance Committee.

THE "RETIRING" MEMBERS.

Mr. ROWLEY (one of the "retiring" members) offered the following:

WHEREAS, The citizens of the several wards have deemed it to the interest of the city and the citizens, that a number of the honest and faithful members of this body should be retired and have so expressed themselves by an overwhelming voice at the ballot box at the last election; and, whereas, the said retiring members have, by their general disposition and untiring efforts in the faithful discharge of their duties as Councilmen, won our general esteem.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to procure for each of said retiring members a gold headed cane as an expression of our appreciation of their character and official conduct. The same to be paid for by the members holding over and new members elect.

Mr. MCCANDLESS—I object. [Great Laughter.]

Mr. ROWLEY—I move a suspension of the rules. [Laughter.]

The President—Hadn't it better be referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality?

Mr. CARROLL—I move to refer to Retrenchment and Reform. [Laughter.]

After a few further facetious sallies amid much merriment, the paper was laid on the table.

Mr. ROWLEY (facetiously, looking at the members "holding over")—He can't vote. They're interested in the contract. [Laughter.]

Mr. W. B. NEGLEY, petition for gas lamps on Anderson avenue. Referred.

CITY HALL FURNISHMENT.

Mr. MORGAN presented a communication from Thomas Steele, Esq., of the City Hall Commission, calling attention to the amendment made to the original act, by which the duty of furnishing the hall was taken away from the Commission and vested in the Councils.

Mr. MORGAN, in reference to the matter presented the following:

Resolved, That the city hereby assumes any necessary indebtedness for furnishing the City Hall, and that the Commission for the election of a new City Hall, for the proper furnishment of the same, and request that the incoming Councils make an appropriation to meet said expenses.

The said Commission inviting proposals through two or more daily papers and awarding contracts to the lowest and best bidder.

The resolution was read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. SMITH offered a resolution that when Councils adjourn they adjourn to meet on Tuesday, December 26, instead of Monday 25—the latter being Christmas day.

Adopted.

Subsequently the day was changed to Friday 22—in accordance with resolution from C. C.

FIFTH AVENUE MARKET.

The report of the Market Committee in reference to the "Malone contract" in the building of the new Fifth avenue Market House was presented from S. C.

To the Select and Common Councils:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Markets would respectfully submit herewith the report of the sub-Committee appointed by them to examine and report upon the "bill of extras" claimed by M. Malone, contractor for the erection of the Fifth Avenue Market, and which they have adopted as their report to Councils in the matter, and would respectfully ask directions from you for their guidance in settlement of the claim.

Respectfully,

S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
RICHARD THOMPSON,
JOHN SEIFORTH,
W. B. NEGLEY,
W. C. BROWN,
JOSEPH CASKEY,
CHAS. P. DUFF.

To the Honorable, the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned, members of the Market Committee, in relation to the settlement of the claims of M. L. Malone, contractor for the Fifth avenue Market House, respectfully report:

The original contract was for $37,300.00. The amount paid to the contractor as the work progressed was $23,636.97.

The balance due on the original contract is $13,663.03.

The contractor was paid the sum of $238—extra work, on order dated August 29, 1870, given by the Market House Committee, since, it being no part of the original contract or the bills of extra heren charged.

The contractor also has presented to us an additional bill for extra work, amounting to $8,877.86.

After the balance due him on the contract, to wit: $13,663.03, there can be no dispute, as it is admitted by all hands that the work was done in a satisfactory manner, and is provided for in the following schedule of prices. In the 1 job, and notwithstanding the difficulty to have the hog chains and shoes and many other things to arrange, and the height to erect the building, not a stick of timber or piece of iron in the building could be taken away without being detrimental to its strength. As to the delay. The building was not surrendered to the city until or about the 13th day of August, 1871. It is well known that the delay was caused, partly, by the incompleteness of the plans and specifications furnished by the Superintendent, and other circumstances over which he had no control, the building having been commenced late in the fall of 1870, and he had to contend with bad weather to contend with, and, therefore, taking into consideration the time needed in procuring the necessary materials, and time required to do the work, we believe that the time was not more than what was necessary to complete the building.

In conclusion we would respectfully recommend the payment of the balance due on the original contract, $13,663.03, and the referring of the bill of extras to arbitrators as provided for by the articles of agreement between the city and M. L. Malone, believing it to be the only fair way of settling the matter in dispute, and avoiding needless litigation, for the reason that in or out of court, arbitrators will have to settle it, and the delay, the uncertainties and builders could settle the extra claims, by placing a proper valuation upon the same in their work. All of which is respectfully submitted.

EVAN JONES, B. GALSAITH,
J. M. BRECHT, A. A. DUNCAN,
B. SCHMIDT, JOHN SEIFERTH,
P. H. LAUFMAN, CHAS. P. DUFF.
J. C. MATTERN,

PITTSBURGH, September 15, 1871.

Mr. W. B. Negley, Chairman of Sub-Committee on Markets—According to instructions, your Committee would report as follows: The bills of Mr. Malone, contractor for Fifth avenue Market House, the amounts of extra work done by him, also, the reduction for unfinished work, as follows:

Additional stone work done by Mr. Shelanberger:	
Cut stone alterations, &c.	$185 10
Eighteen cast iron shoes, 6,480 lbs.	453 60
Thirty-four bolts 6x6 long by X and	
work	30 55
Six top rods, &c., 573 lbs. and work	57 30
4 bands, 42 bolts, 12 top sections of	
circular trusses and 4 cripple rafters 166 lbs increased weight in circular	160 00
plates, 5c.	8 30
2 triple straps and work	7 50
4 angle brackets for braces	12 00
1,622 feet bead moulding to cornice	
girt, 7 in., if allowed, at 15c. per foot	243 00
94 brakes in cornice, if allowed, $2	68 00
Sheathing over stores and coffee room	125 00
Planking over stores and coffee room	300 00
Painting roof in place of oiling	25 00
Iry rods	36 00
Grating and spout cutting wall, &c.	175 00
2 stone steps	36 00
37 panels in windows, $5	185 00
2 stone steps	36 00
35 panels in windows, $5	175 00
Iron logs for butcher stall, 4,500 lbs.	
additional weight	225 00
32 sets of 6 in. door hangers, instead of 3, difference	32 00
9 difference in cost of hinges	6 30
Handles for sliding doors	8 00
Total	$2,417 85

The following are deductions for unfinished work as follows:

Number of bricks required to build walls in under side of sheathing, 7,200, $15	$108 00
Casing of a proper kind, for which provisions are made in specifications, for 35 windows	35 00
2,160 galvanized hooks less than specified	106 50
315 feet of shelving for fish tables and work	16 00
36 bolts for bottom of posts in butcher stalls and work	10 00
96 feet of lower member of galvanized iron sash, 1½	144 00
Difference of thickness of base in store and coffee rooms	12 05
462 feet floor grounds for base and work	4 82
Difference in scroll work, butchers' stalls	36 00
Difference in double and single strength glass	71 71
Hanger, 62 sashes with cords and work	39 00
Amount of reductions	$583 08
Additional work	2,467 85
Balance	$1 884 77

TO THE MARKET COMMITTEE—GENTLEMEN—The undersigned who were appointed a subcommittee to investigate the claim of M. L. Malone, for balance due him on the Fifth avenue Market House, would respectfully report:

That said Malone claimed for balance on contract $13,663.03, and extra work, $24,491.09. The contract price was $37,300.00. Mr. Malone has received $23,874.97, leaving balance $13,425.03. There appears to have been extra work amounting according to the estimate of Mr. Reed, hereto attached, $2,467.85, and there are sanctions from the city authorities amounting to $1,583.08, leaving net extras $1,854.75. The balance of the claim of Mr. Malone we believe he is not entitled to receive.

By the contract the building was to be completed January 13, 1871, but it was provided that Malone should forfeit $50 per day until completed.

We would recommend that the city propose to compromise with Mr. Malone, by allowing him the sum of $3,000 for all extra work, and that the city release all claim of forfeiture for non-fulfilment of the contract if this offer is accepted.

W. B. NEGLEY,
W. C. BROWN,
JOS. CASKEY.

PITTSBURGH, August 19, 1871.

To the Market Committee of the Pittsburgh Councils:

Account of M. L. Malone, for building Fifth avenue Market House:

To balance according to contract	$13,663 03
To alteration of cellar doors on Millenberger street	12 00
To altering foundation of centre bay	21 00
To removing 940 yards of earth by wrong grades, 47c	441 80
To grading fish market, additional 146.5 yards	68 58
To alterations occasioned by placing wall out on sidewalk, 8	618 00
To additional stone cut by Shallenberger	231 25
To alteration in steps on Miltenberger street	20 00
To excavations of privies	15 00
To loss occasioned by building without frames	1,000 00
To planing entire truss work and rafters of roof	875 00
To 18 cast iron shoes and bolts, 6,480 lbs	648 00
To 36 bolts, 4 feet 6 inches long ¾ inch diameter and putting in	33 00
To 60 rods and clivicies, 573 lbs, and work	57 30
To 14 bands and 72 bolts and 12 top sections of circular trusses and top section over circular truss, 4 cripple rafters	201 50
To 204 lbs lead gaskins under columns, 12c	24 12
To time on same, four days, $3.50	14 00
To 166 lbs increase weight in circular plates	16 60
To 2 triple straps, drilling and work	16 00
To 4 angle brackets for braces	12 00
To 1,73 feet bead moulding, 20c	354 29
To 24 breaks in cornice, $2	204 00
To 284 feet galvanized pipe in place of tin, difference 11c per foot	31 24
To additional paving in fish market	116 80
To additional size of fish market roof and cornicing same and roofing the wall with felt, using 13x inch stuff in troughs	150 00
To additional brick in fish market wall in arches of plans, 11,000, $15	165 00
To 800 feet bridging and work between lookouts, with 2x8 stuff	64 00
To sheeting over stores and coffee rooms	280 00
To alteration in stalls	325 00
To painting roof instead of oiling, difference	350 00
To ry roof	300 00
To gratings and spouts and cutting through walls	25 00
To 2 stone steps outside of coffee and superintendent's room, doors	36 00
To 35 panels in windows, $5	175 00
To 4 additional centres and gas in stores and fitting	45 00
To filling 940 yards, 47c	441 80
To additional weight in cast iron legs for butcher's stalls	306 00
To engineering and planning and use of instruments	1,200 00
	$22,540 62

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The first case called up was that of the Commonwealth vs. William Kane and John Copeland. The defendants were indicted for an aggravated assault and battery on ex-chief of police Hague. Last Saturday night week, it will be remembered, Hague got into a dispute with the defendants in Michelli's tavern, on Ross street, when it is alleged they knocked him down and beat him badly, and then robbed him of his silver watch and chain. The jury are out.

Kane and Copeland were then put on trial, on the charge of larceny of the watch and chain from Hague. This case has not yet been concluded.

Trial List for Tuesday.

Commonwealth vs.

John Flinn,	John Tare,
Tim. Flinn,	John Henan, 2 cases,
Louis J. Brecht,	Henry Mainhard,
Sarah Casey,	Grace Lee,
James McDonald,	Frederick Seibel,
Louis Shafer,	Andrew Murphy,
S. M. Thompson,	Elward Neal,
Jacobina Fabrian, 2 cases,	John Kearns,
Mary A. Hinton,	Louis and Mary Leuf,
	John B. Crabel.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

The first case taken up yesterday before Judge Sterrett was that of James M. Bolton vs. Martin Brockert and Wm. Warner. Action on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

The case of Wm. M. Gormley vs. Smith, Britton & Co., was taken up before Judge Stowe. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $440 30.

Trial List for Tuesday.

45. The Tradesman's National Bank vs. Schoonmaker.
177. Mundorf vs. Burford et al.
178. Gurley vs. The C. & S. L. R. R. Co.
188. Lipp vs. The Allegheny County Home.
189. Kerr vs. Wilson et al.
190. Butler & Christie vs. Smith.
4. Irwin and Lacock vs. Ross.
6. Riddle et al. vs. The C. & P. R. R. Co.
11. Irwin & Lacock vs. Magraw.
16. Neeland vs. Fox et al.
23. Finch & Co. vs. Smith et al.
21. Moss vs. Fleming.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The evidence in the case of J. B. McKinney vs. John Karnes et al. was concluded this morning, and the Court will charge the jury on to-morrow morning.

The next case taken up was that of Mrs. Francis Hotchkiss vs. Geo. Wonderly. Action to recover for damages done to the defendant's house by water running off defendant's property. On trial.

In the case of Cown vs. Owners of steamboat Belle, defendant's counsel made a motion for a new trial, and filed reasons therefor.

Trial List for To-day.

177. Robb vs. Williams et al.
139. Ewing et ux. vs. Thomson's adm'r.
103. McNulty vs. Jacobs.
81. James H. Heard & Co. vs. City of Pittsburgh.
23. Sawyer vs. W. P. R. R. Co.
193. Ward vs. McDonald.
70. Crow vs. Owners of steamboat General Larimer.
67. Alexander et al. vs. Morrow et al.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

Injunctions were granted to-day in the two cases of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company against John C. Noonan.

THE HAY-HUMBERT CONTEST.

A Witness Declines to Answer—Order from the Court.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, J. Scott Ferguson, who was appointed commissioner, a few days since, to take testimony in the matter of the contested election in the First ward, this city, submitted the following report:

That, pursuant to notice under said appointment, he met the parties at his office, No. 89 Fifth avenue, on Saturday, December 9, 1871. Fifth avenue, on Saturday, December 9, 1871. Hay and Humbert, and was attended by the counsel of the several parties in interest.

That G. W. Coffin was called as a witness on the part of Captain Alex. Hay, and upon cross-examination was interrogated by Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., attorney for Andrew Humbert, as follows, *inter alia*:

Question—Did you ever disclose the facts you have to-day testified to, to any person except to your counsel for examination for Select Council, in the First ward, on the first of December, 1871? If so, to whom?

Ans.—I have been threatened to my defeat, but I don't know as I have a right to tell to whom; I have been threatened with a slander suit; Mr. Coffin told my son he would push me to the end of the law; first he wanted it hushed up; I'm not scared yet.

Q.—To whom did you tell these facts prior to your defeat for Council?

A.—I decline to answer.

The witness having declined to answer this last question, the counsel for Mr. Humbert declined to go on any further with the cross-examination of Mr. Coffin, and asked the Commissioner to report the fact of his refusal to answer to the Court.

After this request was made, the witness said he would answer if the Court said he must.

Respectfully reporting the above facts, your Commissioner prays the Court to give such directions of the Court in the premises.

J. S. FERGUSON, Commissioner.

After the petition had been read, the Court made the following order: "And now, December 11th, 1871, the foregoing petition presented in open court, and upon the same Court having considered the same, direct the witness, G. W. Coffin, to answer the question set forth in the foregoing petition upon the refusal to receive answer; and all other questions, either in direct or cross examination, which the Commissioner shall deem proper; and the Commissioner has leave to apply to the court for an attachment for contempt, if said witness shall persist in refusing to answer said questions." By the Court.

The Slanders Against Alderman Thomas.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A communication appeared in the Sunday *Leader* of December 3d, reflecting and pointing without doubt upon Alderman Thomas.

The drift of the above communication is easily seen, it being an attack upon Alderman Thomas, prompted by malice and spite. Its writer makes himself known by one little sentence which it could not help but betray to the management of schools; the writer's weakness for school boards is so well known that he could not write without referring to it, and by doing so he has exposed himself, and left little doubt but that he is the author of it, and several other communications.

Now, Mr. Editor, in regard to that dingy office, nine by twelve, there is no dobut he refers to Alderman Thomas; the facts are these: Instead of being nine by twelve it is eleven by sixteen, and Mr. Thomas's offices instead of one, and both the same size, with the ceiling twelve feet high. The front office is lighted by a window four by six, and two windows in and above the door. The back office by a window larger than the front. There is just about as much room about Mr. Thomas's office as there is truth in the gentleman's article.

The "chronic office seekers" whom he speaks of would be hard to find. I simply express the opinion of many citizens in saying that *he* (Dr. Bruce) is about the only one who is a "chronic office seeker." He has been in our ward but a few years, but as he was once told by a prominent citizen, he scarcely had his furniture from the wagon before he was out for an office, and ever since then he has succeeded in pushing himself into position very gracefully belonging to old citizens of the ward.

Another unvarnished falsehood is the statement that Alderman Thomas offers a fee for a sort of a few petty politicians. The men who are sometimes to be found in the Alderman's office are men of respectability and of high political parties, and men who take no interest in politics, except to vote. The office is open to all, and always has been so. Ask any gentleman call and he will see for himself. He is especially invited.

In regard to the Alderman's son being on the election board, he was chosen at the request of respectable citizens, who were candidates for the highest and lowest positions on the ticket. The gentleman says he was there to secure his father's nomination for assessor. Another falsehood. The result at Tuesday's election shows that the Alderman was sufficiently respected, and well thought of to secure the nomination he desired by fair and honest men.

Another statement is, that Alderman Thomas and his son abused a respectable citizen. That is untrue, the Alderman has no "gang," but, if the names of those who supported him were published, it would show that they would more than compare with the gentleman, for respectability, and general worth, and are the most solid citizens of the ward.

Another statement in that paper of questionable veracity was, that Alderman Thomas was concerned in a row which took place at three o'clock on Sunday morning. That, too, is false. The Alderman was not there and did not turn out of the window, he being in bed at the time the disturbance occurred.

This, we think, is a sufficient refutation of the slanderous contained in the above communication.

SIXTH WARD.

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